FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 206 *25 October 1982*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

PRAVDA 'Editorial Article' on Disarmament Cited [24 Oct] AA 1
Weinberger Defiance of 'Peace Champions' Viewed [PRAVDA 24 Oct] AA 1
Scholar Sees Futility of U.S. Nuclear Policy [Bogdanov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 24 Oct] AA 2
Rostow's Visit to West Europe Criticized [Bogdanov] AA 2
CPSU's Falin on Cost of West's Nuclear Policy [SCIENCE IN USSR] AA 3
Unequal Arms Negotiation Proposals Assailed [ZA RUBEZHOM No 42] AA 4

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers' Communique BB 1
PRAVDA Commentary [24 Oct] BB 6
Warsaw Treaty Military Council Meets 20-22 Oct BB 6

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Kuznetsov, Cheporov, Kachanov] CC 1
Madrid Meeting, UN Proposals CC 1
Need for Detente CC 2
USSR Peace Policy CC 4
West's Military Plans CC 5
Mideast Situation CC 6
Further on Detente CC 6
Warsaw Pact, U.S. Officials' Goals Contrasted CC 7
Further Materials on Tallinn Ideological Parley CC 9
12 October Proceedings CC 9
Rusakov Report CC 10

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Shultz Visits Canada, Discusses Trade Relations A 1
State Department Conference Called 'Provocative' A 1

CHINA

PRC Leaders Say Dialogue With USSR To Continue B 1
Premier Zhao Ziyang [KYODO] B 1
Deng Xiaoping [AFP] B 1
USSR Friendship Benefited China in World War II [Alekseyev] B 1
Tashkent Stresses USSR Desire for Ties With PRC B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. Kadena Communications Center Poses 'Threat' C 1
Japan's LDP Factional Struggle Outlined C 1
[Kalyagin]
DPRK's Kim Pong-chu Meets Soviet Trade Group C 2
KWP Delegation Visits Moscow, Ukraine 13-21 Sep C 2
Briefs: DPRK Geological Delegation C 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Truong Chinh Stops in Moscow on Return Trip E 1
Airport Welcome E 1
Meeting With Tikhonov E 1
Awards Ceremony E 2
Truong Chinh Speech [Hanoi] E 2
Tikhonov Reply [Hanoi] E 3
Departure for SRV E 4
Reagan-Suharto Talks Reveal 'Contradictions' E 4
[Neznamov in IZVESTIYA 14 Oct]

EASTERN EUROPE

Jaruzelski Meets With Warsaw Pact Chiefs F 1
Polish 'Publicist' Cited on Western Interference F 1
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA]
Grishin Receives Warsaw Mayor, Delegation F 1
CSSR General on Army's Role, Ties With USSR F 2
[Senin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Oct]
USSR, CSSR Foreign Ministry Aides Confer F 2
[IZVESTIYA 14 Oct]

WESTERN EUROPE

Zagladin in Italy: Soviet Socialism Unique G 1
[Rome ANSA]
USSR, FRG End Meeting on East-West Relations G 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Al-Qadhdhafi Stops Over in USSR En Route to PRC H 1
Visit to Irkutsk [JANA] H 1
Telegram to Brezhnev H 1
PRAVDA Editorial on Middle East Situation Cited [23 Oct] H 1
TASS Report H 1
Further Coverage H 2
Reaction to Arab Leaders' Talks in U.S. H 3
Hassan Delegation H 3
Al-Jumayyil Visit H 4
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 24 Oct]
RPP Comment on U.S., Egyptian Stances on Mideast H 5
Washington's Aims H 5
Cairo Position H 6
Arab Caucus at UN Questions Israeli Membership H 6
USSR Supports UN Resolution on Iran-Iraq War H 7
U.S. Actions on Iran-Iraq Conflict Attacked H 8
Brezhnev, Tikhonov Congratulate PDRY President H 8
Brezhnev, Tikhonov Message H 8
Reply From PDRY Leader H 9

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Paper Outlines U.S. 'Interference' in Africa J 1
[Vinogradov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Oct]
Angolan President Criticizes U.S. Namibian Plan J 4
CPSU Official Attends Tanzanian Party Congress J 4
CPSU CC Greetings J 4
CPSU Delegation's Arrival in Brazzaville Reported J 4
Mozambique Official Returns From USSR Visit J 5
[Maputo]
USSR Marks Zambian Independence Day J 5

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

UN Disarmament Week Observances Noted R 1
Moldavian 'Action Week' R 1
Cross-Country March R 1
RSFSR Supreme Soviet Scheduled To Meet 23 Nov R 1
AFP: Scharansky Said Dying From Hunger Strike R 1
Brezhnev Congratulates Kharkov Oblast Workers R 2
Brezhnev Phones Writer, Offers Congratulations R 2
[PRAVDA 16 Oct]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Data on 9-Month Industrial Output Reported S 1
Further Report S 1
PRAVDA Reviews Results [15 Oct] S 2
CSA Official Comments S 4
Briefs: Repairs on Azeri Rig; Gas Pipeline to Azerbaijan S 5

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments for 22-24 Oct Reported T 1
PRAVDA Reports Silage, Root Fodder Procurements T 2
[21 Oct]
Astrakhan Workers Overfulfill Plan for Vegetables T 2
Ukraine CP Plenum Cites Agriculture Data T 2
[PRAVDA 24 Oct]
Kazakh CP Plenum Adopts Kunayev Report T 3
Gosplan Official on Agroindustrial Planning T 3
[Telen in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 6 Oct]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Gen Yepishev Addresses Ideological Conference V 1
Conference Ends V 1

PRAVDA 'EDITORIAL ARTICLE' ON DISARMAMENT CITED

LD240020 Moscow TASS in English 0008 GMT 24 Oct 82

["Peace to the World" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- "No contradictions between states or group of states, no differences in the social systems, the way of life or ideology, no expediences can relegate to the background the fundamental necessity common to all peoples, that of preserving peace and preventing nuclear war," says the newspaper PRAVDA in its editorial article today. The article is devoted to the commencement of the week of actions for disarmament, held on a decision of the first special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament.

The newspaper attributes the cause of the complex and dangerous situation in the world to the aggressive designs of the U.S. policy of achieving a military superiority and an American world hegemony. Washington, the newspaper says, has declared a "crusade" against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. Already thousands of billions of dollars are being appropriated overseas for the arms race which paves the way to hell. All this, however, is of no help to America and the entire capitalist world in getting rid of the profound crisis, widespread unemployment and other acute social ills. In addition, this creates an enormous threat to all the peoples of the globe, because the arms race spiral begun by imperialism theatens mankind with a nuclear catastrophe.

Not the force, but reason, not military preparations but equal negotiations -- are the only method for organising world affairs, which can bring success, the PRAVDA says. The whole substance of the Peace Programme for the Eighties, adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, aims at safeguarding peace.

Socialism and peace are indivisible. A fresh confirmation of this is provided by the results of the meeting held in Moscow by the Committee of Foreign Ministers of Warsaw Treaty member states, reflected in the communique released yesterday. The concerted efforts of the fraternal countries on the international scene are of key importance for safeguarding peace.

The peoples praised this activity. They support with increasing purposefulness the large-scale foreign policy initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Many U.N. member states, and broad political and public segments abroad are fully aware of the historic significance of the Soviet commitment not to resort to the first use of nuclear weapons. It is regarded as proof of a genuine desire for peace and concern for the good of mankind.

The article points out that the anti-war movement has become a factor of big international significance, whose voice for peace is getting increasingly louder.

WEINBERGER DEFIANCE OF 'PEACE CHAMPIONS' VIEWED

LD240956 Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- Today's PRAVDA, commenting on U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger's article published in the U.S. newspaper NEWSDAY recently, writes that the defence secretary states plainly that the USA is not going to assume an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons in defiance of the demand by millions of peace champions who expect that other countries, too, will follow the historic initiative of the Soviet Union. Caspar Weinberger asserts that such an obligation would weaken a deterrent effect. With the same categoricalness he rejects the demands of the Americans who call for a freeze on the nuclear arsenals of the USA and the USSR as the first step towards arms reduction. Weinberger asserts that a freeze would fix the USA's and its allies' stand of permanent military lag, though, as is known, a military-strategic balance exists between the USSR and the USA, between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

Weinberger tries to soothe the Americans by a promise to regard in earnest the current Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva on limiting and reducing strategic armaments and on limiting strategic arms in Europe. However, the newspaper points out, the reservations with which the promise is accompanied leave no doubt that Washington has no serious intentions to reach a mutually acceptable accord with the Soviet Union and that he would like to use the negotiations as a screen to cover up military preparations.

A tide of anti-war, anti-nuclear sentiments is rising all over the world, including the USA itself, PRAVDA emphasises. Millions of people feel legitimate concern over the sharpening of international tensions and over the growth of a war threat. They increasingly link this dangerous state of affairs with the activities of the Washington administration and of its most aggressive supporters in the West. They ask more and more insistently why the leaders of NATO countries are unwilling to respond to the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

SCHOLAR SEES FUTILITY OF U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY

LD241112 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- With the advent to power of Reaganite-type Republicans, mainly Californians worth millions of dollars, blind worship for military force has become the cornerstone of U.S. policy, R. Bodganov, a deputy director of the Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, wrote in the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA today. President Reagan was propelled into office, he said, by those forces which do not recognise and do not accept any change in the modern world. Their slogan is that America cannot put up with the new world situation, and, more importantly, does not want to reckon with it.

"The special danger of Washington's current nuclear policy is that it is generating pessimism and making people believe in the fatality of catastrophe. The 'undertake apostles' are deliberately sowing illusions that a nuclear conflict is acceptable," the Soviet scientist said.

The advocates of the first use of nuclear weapons, he warned, should not depart from reality and forget that the advantages of dealing a preemptive nuclear blow will not lead to the final victory. "Given the present standard of the early-warning systems and the combat preparedness of the strategic nuclear systems of the Soviet Union, the United States will not be able to make a disarming strike. It will not be able to escape an all-crushing retaliatory attacks. He who hopes to 'KO' the enemy with one strike, passes the sentence on himself," the article emphasised.

The Soviet Union, the author said, "is stretching out its hand to all states which would like to maintain and develop good relations with us." This also refers to the United States. From the standpoint of long-term policy of principle, the worsening of relations between the USSR and the United States does not meet Washington's interests either. The American people, like all other nations, want to live in peace. In the USSR's policy, concern for peace is the overriding principle.

ROSTOW'S VISIT TO WEST EUROPE CRITICIZED

LD230506 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 22 Oct 82

["On Positions of Hegemonism and Nuclear Blackmail" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- TASS news analyst Radomir Bogdanov writes:

Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Eugene Rostow recently visited Western Europe. His aim was to give a propaganda build-up to arguments in favour of deployment of American medium-range nuclear means in Western Europe. The arguments, if one is to discard mere words, boiled down to threats "to leave" Europe "defenceless" in the face of Soviet "aggression", if European governments do no supress the anit-war movement and do not unconditionally support American plans of deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles.

On the other hand, the unobjective estimation of the Soviet Union's stand at the Geneva negotiations and the false assertions that Moscow allegedly comes out at all against limitation and reduction of medium range nuclear means in Europe, look as a cover-up to and justification of further American plans of deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles.

Eugene Rostow dwelt much on "political nature" of nuclear weapons, attributing to the USSR "striving for nuclear blackmail". "The main American disarmament champion" has long been having anti-Soviet nostalgia, putting on the Soviet Union all mortal sins. Most probably, Eugene Rostow, just as all crusaders of neo-conservatism, badly needs a mirror for them to enjoy their own virtues. Let them see in that mirror also the fact that in the post-war period U.S. presidents at least more than ten times blackmailed the world with the threat of use of nuclear weapons to further their political aims. Blackmail and pressure with the use of nuclear weapons are customary tools in the arsenal of the U.S. foreign policy. Particularly the present-day administration, which preaches "predomiance" over the Soviet Union. Exactly therefore Eugene Rostow extolled in every way the American policy to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Certainly, on the European territory!

Eugene Rostow resorted to a rather unusual manoeuvre, by saying that U.S.-Soviet relations are businesslike, correct and even gratifying. Seemingly, the notion of "gratification", American way, includes demonstration of bitter hatred for the Soviet Union and the overtly proclaimed desire to bury its social system through a "crusade". Declaration of economic warfare, permanent fabrication of confrontation situations.

It is not difficult to guess why he chose such tactics. In Eugene Rostow's logic, deployment of missiles in Western Europe... will improve relations with the Soviet Union. This is really monstrous logic, and its aim is to justify by hook or crook deployment of American missiles in Western Europe.

The Soviet Union strives for improvement of relations with the United States. Notwithstanding roughness, insults, provocative political and military actions, the Soviet side, which displays the greatest responsibility for the preservation of peace, wrecked by its initiative none of the bridges of Soviet-American cooperation, as different from Washington. The actions, like those of Eugene Rostow in Europe, deepen the abyss, heighten the difficulties, giving a rebuff to the policy, which is based on hegemonism and the cult of force. The Soviet Union extends, however, its hand to all the states which sincerely want to maintain and develop good relations with it.

CPSU'S FALIN ON COST OF WEST'S NUCLEAR POLICY

LD222208 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- "If the public, scientific circles, physicians and all the scientists in the world pool their efforts together in the struggle for consolidation of world peace, the future will look more clear and optimistic," stresses the first deputy chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee Valentin Falin in his article printed in the latest issue of the journal SCIENCE IN USSR.

Governments of Western countries sometimes compete in the choice of the brightest epithets bound to show their peaceableness. But the reverse side of the medal is frequently simultaneous endorsement of military programmes, each of them being as a rule more dangerous than the previous one. Preservation of peace, Valentin Falin stresses, "presupposes not only proclamation of good intentions, but above all, constructive decisions, deeds, actions of all countries concerned," and also "political, public, scientific and religious forces."

The chairman of the Soviet committee Physicians for Prevention of a Nuclear War, Yevgeniy Chazov, who participated along with Falin in the discussion of the problem, points out that the arguments of scientists sounded in a convincing way at the 11th international conference of medical specialists, devoted to the prevention of a nuclear war, which was held in April 1982 in London. The scientists declared that mankind already now pays too great a price for the arms race. Physicians invariably prove that a nuclear war is the death of mankind.

Academician Chazov cites such figures: Over a period of 30 years of the existence of NATO its maintenance cost the peoples of the countries, its members, 2 trillion 625 billion dollars, which exceeds 45 times the expenditures for public health and 180 times -- allocations for public education.

UNEQUAL ARMS NEGOTIATION PROPOSALS ASSAILED

PM250857 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 42, 15-21 Oct 82 (Signed to Press 14 Oct 82) p 1

[Editorial: "To Stop the Nuclear Peril"]

[Excerpt] The struggle for peace and against the accelerated material preparation for war unleashed by imperialism is the pivot of socialist policy and diplomacy. "The Soviet Union has done and is continuing to do everything incumbent on it to stop primarily the nuclear peril," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his recent reply to the appeal from Venezuelan politicians and public figures. Graphic evidence of this is the USSR's action of truly historic importance -- its unilateral commitment to renounce first use of nuclear weapons; if other nuclear powers were to follow this good example this "chain reaction" would in practice be equivalent to completely banning nuclear weapons. The same aims are also served by the broad complex of our country's large-scale initiatives aimed at strengthening peace, which include those which are rightly the focus of attention of the participants in the 37th UN General Assembly session.

Commenting on the USSR's proposals, eminent politicians and public figures from many countries and the press are drawing attention to the fact that there is no type of weapon which the Soviet Union, loyal to its policy of peace, would not be prepared to limit or ban on a reciprocal basis and there is no other state in the world which in recent years has come out with such a broad spectrum of specific and realistic initiatives on the most important problems of disarmament. What a sharply dissonant chord was struck against this background by the speech delivered at the session by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, who alleged that "America's bulwark" was military might.

World public attention is now riveted also on the Soviet-U.S. dialogue which has been resumed in Geneva on very important international problems on whose solution the planet's future depends to an enormous degree -- problems like the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe.

Urgent Task

The Soviet Union's stance on these problems is clear: Our country favors radical reduction in the strategic arsenals of the USSR and the United States and a Europe free of nuclear weapons forever. Well, what is the U.S. position? In no way is it positive. At the strategic arms limitation talks Washington is stubbornly seeking to remove from the total weapons possessed by the USSR and the United States only those types of weapons which comprise the basis of the Soviet Union's strategic potential and to make them the subject of reduction. But in examining the problem of nuclear arms limitation in Europe the U.S. delegation obstinately continues to adhere to R. Reagan's so-called "zero option" whose gist is to achieve the elimination of Soviet ground-based missiles while the medium-range nuclear potential on the NATO side would not only not be reduced but might even be built up.

In other words, in both cases Washington is trying to disrupt the very basis of the talks -- the principle of the sides' parity and security. These is no need to say that such attempts, aimed at undermining the security of the USSR and our allies and friends, are absolutely futile.

Washington has announced that over 5 years (1982-1986) the country's military expenditure will total the astronomical sum of $2.25 trillion. Pentagon strategists who have advanced the cannibalistic concepts of a "first nuclear strike" and of "limited," "protracted" and other nuclear wars are continuing to supplement their militarist doctrines with new designs. THE WASHINGTON POST reports that Washington has prepared a "plan of struggle against the Russians at sea" which envisages in particular building up U.S. military and air might in Iceland. Pentagon plans to deploy about 50 U.S. F-16 fighters-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons on the Japanese island of Honshu have also been made public. These and other similar facts confirm yet again that Washington, while paying lip service to disarmament, is in reality continuing to lead matters in the completely opposite direction.

The desire to step up international tension and the attempts to wreck the relations which have taken shape over decades among the European states and to destroy everything good and valuable produced during the years of detente are in general one of the inalienable "component elements" of Washington's "strong-arm policy." But the more blatant these attempts, the more resolute the rebuff they encounter from those who hold dear the ideals of peace, good-neighborliness and cooperation. The fact that under the conditions of the present aggravation of the international situation the role and significance of states' cooperation increase sharply was particularly noted at the Moscow meetings of Soviet and French parliamentarians. Our country, which is a signatory to almost 10,000 current international treaties and agreements, is a resolute supporter of mutually advantageous cooperation, which creates the material foundation of detente. As L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his message to the visitors to the USSR trade and industry exhibition in the FRG, "In today's alarming, unsettled world we see profound meaning in the unimpeded development of diverse contacts and exchanges and trade and economic relations and in the people's desire to know and understand each other better and to strengthen mutual trust and peace on earth."

A keen, tense struggle is seething in the international arena. Our people, our friends and allies and millions of people of good will in various parts of the world are convinced that however difficult and complex this struggle, peace can be defended! International detente is a historic gain for mankind. The duty of the peace-loving forces is to safeguard everything positive which it has given people.

WARSAW TREATY FOREIGN MINISTERS' COMMUNIQUE

LD221830 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 22 Oct 82

["Communique of the Session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty Member States" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- A regular session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of States Members of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was held in Moscow on October 21-22, 1982.

Participating in the session were Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic Frigyes Puja, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic Oskar Fischer, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic Stefan Olszowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania Stefan Andrei, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Andrey Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The participants considered the questions of strengthening peace and security in Europe, of continuing the process of detente and developing international cooperation, in particular in connection with the forthcoming resumption of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the participating states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. An exchange of views was also held on some other topical problems of international security.

1. The participants in the session noted with great concern the further aggravation of the international situation due to the intensification of dangerous actions by imperialist circles and, above all, American imperialism, their policy of strength, threats and diktat, the policy of securing and redividing "spheres of influence", interfering in the internal affairs of independent states, intensifying the arms race in order to upset international stability and gain military superiority. This policy undermines the only realistic basis for settling the accumulated international problems, that is, through negotiations based on mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, equal rights and legitimate interests of all countries. Serious concern was also expressed over the emergence of new military conflicts and crisis situations in various regions and the aggravation of the economic problems the world is currently confronted with.

All this considerably increases the threat to the cause of peace, independence of peoples, detente and cooperation among states, the fact to which attention was drawn in the Warsaw declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states of May 15, 1980.

At the same time the participants in the session noted the determination of peoples to step up further the struggle for peace and the cessation of the arms race, for independent development and progress, for equal international cooperation.

On behalf of their countries they declared that the Warsaw Treaty member states would continue to exert maximum effort to halt the process of the aggravation of tensions in the world, to avert the war danger, to achieve progress in limiting and reducing armaments, and particularly nuclear weapons.

In this context, the states represented at the session, being convinced that the assuming by all nuclear powers of an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons would be extremely important under the present day circumstances in averting nuclear war, welcomed and supported the Soviet Union's pledge to that effect, which was announced in Leonid Brezhnev's message to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to disarmament. They believe it necessary that a similar obligation be assumed by all the nuclear powers, which so far have not done so.

It was stressed at the session that interests of peace and security urgently require that all states show great responsibility and political will for attaining constructive agreements on topical international issues, renounce any attempts to gain unilateral advantages, strictly observe the generally accepted principles and norms of international law and the treaties and agreements concluded.

2. When reviewing the situation in Europe, the participants in the meeting noted the hardening of the course at confrontation pursued by certain forces in the West under the conditions where an enormous amount of troops and armaments, including weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons have been amassed on the continent. In this context, they once again called attention to the particular danger posed by the NATO decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile systems in Western Europe, preparations for which have already been started in a number of countries.

They firmly expressed themselves against any action aimed at undermining the validity of the existing treaties and agreements that determine territorial and political realities Europe, at violating the Helsinki Final Act, disrupting European political dialogue and contracts, trade and economic, as well as scientific and technical ties which were established and developed in recent decades and at interfering in internal affairs and applying discriminatory measures against the socialist countries.

The states represented at the meeting resolutely condemn outside interference in any form in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic and the "sanctions" against it by the United States and certain other Western countries and reject the attempts to use its internal problems to aggravate the international situation and complicate co-operation in Europe. Poland alone has the sovereign and inalienable right to manage the Polish affairs. On behalf of their countries the participants in the meeting reaffirmed their support for socialist Poland.

The participants in the meeting expressed their conviction that the common interest of the European countries and peoples, progressive and democratic parties and organisations and all realistically-minded quarters in stable peace and security, in preserving and deepening detente and good-neighborly co-operation would prevail over the policy of strength and confrontation. The states parties to the Warsaw Treaty will continue to promote this goal through their policies, their peace initiatives and their concrete proposals.

3. Considerable attention was paid at the session to the Madrid meeting of representatives of the participating states of the Conference on Security and Co-Operation in Europe in connection with the forthcoming resumption of its work on November 9, 1982.

It was noted with satisfaction that, in spite of the serious difficulties that the meeting was confronted with from the outset, European countries assign to it an important role in improving the situation in Europe along the lines mapped out in the Helsinki Final Act and are interested in its success. The participants in the session stressed the particular importance that the Madrid meeting should have under the present conditions in invigorating the political climate in Europe and throughout the world.

The states represented at the session come out in favour of an early conclusion of the Madrid meeting by the adoption of a substantial and balanced final document which would reaffirm the undertaking of the participating states of the European conference to strictly observe and implement all the principles and provisions of the Final Act and incorporate agreements on their further implementation. The adoption by the meeting in Madrid of the decision to convene, within the framework of the all-European process, a conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe, and to work out its mandate, should have particular importance.

Such a decision, which would facilitate the elaboration of concrete measures in that field, would be a significant contribution to the development and the strengthening of security on the European Continent.

The participants in the session also expressed themselves for ensuring that the final documents of the Madrid meeting contain provisions on developing co-operation in the economic and humanitarian fields and ensuring continuity in the all-European process set in motion by the conference in Helsinki. In this connection, the final document should provide for agreement as to the venue and the date of the following meeting of representatives of the participating states of the European Conference. The participants in the session reaffirm their support for the proposal of the Socialist Republic of Romania to hold the meeting in Bucharest.

The participants in the session believe that the draft final document submitted on December 16, 1981 by neutral and non-aligned states provides a basis for such a conclusion of the meeting and that political will of all participants is required to achieve that goal. For their part, they declare their readiness to consider in constructive spirit within the framework of the above-mentioned draft the questions which still have to be resolved and to contribute to their solution.

Coming out in favour of the continuation of the process of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe and against intentions of forces hostile to detente to discredit and foil this process, which serves the profound and long-term interests of all European states and peoples, the socialist countries, as before, will consistently work for ensuring that the Madrid meeting become a noticeable and fruitful stage along this road. They expect that other participating states of the meeting will also proceed from understanding that its success is objectively equally important for all participants.

4. The states represented at this session attach great importance to the reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe in the interests of strengthening the foundations of European and universal peace. This would bring closer the attainment of the goal in which European states and peoples are vitally interested and which the states parties to the Warsaw Treaty invariably strive for, the goal of completely freezing Europe from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, and from the threat of a nuclear conflict.

In this context an exchange of views was held at the session regarding the state of affairs at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear weapons in Europe. A common view was expressed that success in those talks depends on ensuring that they proceed towards elaboration of an agreement based on the principle of equality and equal security which would ensure a drastic reduction and effective limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe at the lowest possible levels. The Soviet Union is seeking precisely such agreement.

The participants in the session noted that the Soviet Union's decision to stop the deployment of medium-range missiles capable of striking targets in the countries of Western Europe and to reduce a significant number of such missiles establishes conditions favorable for progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear weapons in Europe.

At the same time the participants in the meeting declared their resolute opposition to any actions which could complicate the situation at those talks. They again call upon NATO countries to renounce the plans to station new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe. This would also contribute to improving political atmosphere, consolidating confidence and developing good-neighbourly relations on the continent.

It was also reiterated that a solution to the question of nuclear weapons in Europe can not be found if it is based on conditions which would violate the strategic stability in Europe and provide NATO with unilateral military advantage to the detriment of security interests of the socialist countries.

The states parties to the Warsaw Treaty, for their part, have never been striving and are not striving to gain unilateral military advantages for their own benefit.

Taking into account the fact that reduction and limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe are of vital importance to all European peoples, the participants in the meeting express the hope that all European states will promote progress in the Soviet-American talks on this issue and their successful completion.

5. The participants in the meeting note a positive significance of the resumption of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. At the same time it is necessary for those talks to develop in a constructive manner and lead to agreement on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. It would serve the purpose of gradually reducing the level of strategic equilibrium, of lessening and ultimately eliminating the threat of nuclear catastrophe. It is precisely the course the Soviet Union is pursuing in the talks.

6. Considering the state of affairs at the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the participants in the meeting noted that in spite of the persistent efforts of the socialist countries to achieve agreement at them these talks have been dragged out for many years and no real progress has been achieved there.

Nevertheless they believe that there exists a possibility for making headway in the Vienna talks, that there is a basis for proceeding to practical preparation of an appropriate agreement. In this connection, they emphasized the significance of the draft agreement put forward by the socialist countries-direct participants in the talks on 18 February 1982.

The states represented at the meeting expect the Western countries to take a constructive approach to this draft, which would open the way to achieving agreement. As for the proposal submitted by the Western states on 8 July 1982, the socialist countries have already expressed their critical attitude to it in the course of the talks.

The importance was stressed of not building up the armed forces and armaments in central Europe and not undertaking such actions, which would complicate the achievement of mutually acceptable solutions at the Vienna talks.

7. There was also an exchange of views at the meeting on the whole range of questions of limitation and reduction of armaments in the light of the results of the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to disarmament and with account taken of the consideration of these questions at the current 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

It was noted that the overwhelming majority of the U.N. member states, wide public, peoples of the world advocate the adoption of effective measures to prevent nuclear war, intensification of the talks on ending the arms race and proceeding to disarmament, a speedy achievement of practical results at such talks, including those conducted within the Geneva Committee on Disarmament. This is the purpose of the series of proposals put forward by socialist countries on a broad spectrum of questions in the field of disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament.

From among these issues the participants in the meeting deem it necessary to single out the question of the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, taking into account its significance for halting the nuclear arms race and the fact that the talks on this subject were close to completion. The states represented at the meeting resolutely come out for resuming without delay the talks on this subject, suspended by the U.S. Government, and urge all the parties concerned to act in the spirit of good will and political responsibility and work for the speediest conclusion of the relevant treaty.

The participants in the meeting have also reaffirmed the significance which their states attach to the creation of nuclear-free zones, zones of peace and cooperation in various parts of the globe, including Europe, in particular in the north of Europe and the Balkans.

8. The ministers of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic exchanged views on other topical international questions, above all regarding the regions where military conflicts are going on and dangerous tensions persist.

In this connection they express particular concern of their countries at the present situation in the Middle East. The states represented at the meeting strongly condemn the Israel's invasion of Lebanon, the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples, and the brutal massacre of civilian population in West Beirut. They noted that in doing this Israel has been encouraged by the assistance and support from outside. They reaffirmed the positions of their countries which come out for the immediate and complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, for respect for the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

The states represented at the meeting are convinced that a genuinely solid, just and comprehensive peaceful settlement in the Middle East calls for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including from the eastern part of Jerusalem, for recognizing the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own independent state, for ensuring the right of all the states in this region to a secure and independent existence, for ending the state of war and establishing peace between the Arab states and Israel, for working out and adopting international guarantees for such a settlement. They stand for a speedy convocation of an international conference to solve these problems with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine; the United Nations is called upon to play a useful and important role in this matter.

The ministers stressed the firm conviction of their countries that, whatever the complexity of the disputed issues between states, there can be no justification for attempts to find their solution through the use of threat or force. All international disputes should be settled solely by political means, through negotiations and in conformity with the principles and rules of international law.

9. Desirous to contribute to the overall relaxation of international tension, the states represented at the meeting, while reminding of their principled stand in favour of simultaneous disbandment of the two military-political alliances -- NATO and the Warsaw Treaty -- pronounce themselves in favour of the two alliances not extending their activities to further regions -- Asia, Africa and Latin America. The meeting reaffirmed that the Warsaw Treaty member states have no intention to extend the sphere of activities of their alliance and they expect the NATO member states to take a similar stand.

10. The main feature that characterized the work of the meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs was the common resolve of their states to consistently pursue the policy of peace, detente and international security. This policy is aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear catastrophe, improving relations between states and developing a constructive dialogue, mutually beneficial trade and economic, scientific and technical, and other peaceful ties, which meets the aspirations of all peoples.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of comradely mutual understanding and close cooperation.

Next meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty Member states will take place in Prague. The specific date will be determined by mutual Agreement.

PRAVDA Commentary

LD240748 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 24 Oct 82

["Alliance in the Name of Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS-- The socialist community again convincingly shows its will for peace and suggests real ways for the strengthening of security both in the European Continent and throughtout the world, writes today's PRAVDA in comment on the communique of the meeting of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States. The participants in the meeting which took place in Moscow are calling on all nuclear powers to support the initiative of the USSR which has assumed an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the newspaper points out. They draw attention to particular danger which the realisation of NATO's decision to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear-missle weapons in Western Europe is fraught with.

In the proposals and estimates on a wide range of matters -- from ways for successful completion of the Madrid meeting to the foundations of a just settlement in the Middle East, from the principles of negotiations on limiting and reducing arms to the proposal that the two blocs which stand in opposition to each other in Europe not spread their sphere of faction over the new areas -- Asia, Africa and Latin America -- the participants in the Warsaw Treaty Organisation display qualities which are so essential in our times -- responsibility for the desiny of peace, realism, and striving for equal, mutually beneficial accords.

The countries of the socialist community, PRAVDA emphasises, conduct vigorous, many-faceted activities aimed at strengthening peace, at curbing the arms race and at a removing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

WARSAW TREATY MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS 20-22 OCT

LD221720 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 22 Oct 82

["At Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Treaty Member States Meeting" TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw October 22 TASS -- A meeting of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States was held in the capital of the Polish People's Republic, Warsaw, on October 20-22. It was chaired by the Commander in Chief of the Joint Armed Forces Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov.

The meeting of the Military Council was attended by members of the Military Council and the delegations of the Bulgarian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic, the Polish Army, the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Army of the Armed Forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak People's Army, headed by members of the Military Council.

The Military Council considered some questions of the current activities of the joint armed forces and adopted relevant recommendation on those questions.

The meeting was held in a business-like and friendly atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual understanding and firm unity of the fraternal armies.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD242024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 24 Oct 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Vladen Ivanovich Kuznetsov, international journalist; Edgar Anatoliyevich Cheporov, NOVOSTI political observer; and Yevgeniy Viktorovich Kachanov, all-union radio foreign policy commentator]

Madrid Meeting, UN Proposals

[Text] [Kachanov] Hello, comrades. This past week has been rich in major events of international significance. In Moscow a session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States has just ended. As you know, at this session several matters connected with the Madrid conference of representatives of states participating in the meeting on security and cooperation in Europe were examined as well as other topical problems of international security, particularly in Europe. The ministers from the fraternal countries of socialism met in the Kremlin with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. During this meeting it was stressed that the policy of socialism, the policy of the Warsaw Treaty states, was and remains a policy of peace, averting nuclear catastrophe and reliably ensuring security for all peoples. This is a coordinated, united policy which was displayed clearly at the UN General Assembly session now taking place in New York. The recently concluded general discussion there was an important stage in the work of this international forum. It clearly demonstrated that the majority of states in the world view the strengthening of international security, the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, as the central task of the world community.

Today, comrades, United Nations Day is being marked throughout the world. Exactly 37 years ago, on 24 October 1945, the charter came into force -- one of the most important international treaty documents of our epoch. The Soviet Union is true to the principles and spirit of the UN Charter and at the present session made a whole set of new proposals directed toward the resolution of the main task -- the averting of the threat of nuclear war. Two of these are included officially on the agenda of the session: the proposal on urgent reduction and banning of nuclear weapons tests and the proposal on the multiplication of efforts to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to ensure the safe development of nuclear energy. The Soviet delegation has put forward for the examination of delegates the fundamental clauses of the corresponding international agreements as well as draft resolutions on these matters.

[Kuznetsov] It seems to me, Yevgeniy Viktorovich, that it is worth stressing that these initiatives are a natural, logical continuation of the whole of the foreign policy activity of our party and state, which defines the Peace Program for the Eighties. And one other thing should be recalled -- that our proposals in the United Nations were put forward immediately after the historic pledge by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

[Cheporov] In fact, Vladen Ivanovich, the applause at the UN building, which all can remember, showed that the Soviet peace drive is continuing. Our recent initiatives were greeted by participants in the session as new evidence of the consistency of the peace-loving policy of the USSR. Hence their broad approval both within the United Nations organizations and without.

[Kachanov] But how, Edgar Anatoliyevich, does the United States relate to the UN and to discussion in it of key world problems?

[Cheporov] This is what is reported by a correspondent of the NBC television company: Judging by the words of administration officials, President Reagan is thoroughly fed up with the activity of the United Nations.

[Kachanov] But let us return to the meeting of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. Among other matters of European and international security, the Madrid meeting was touched upon. It was stressed that the line the United States of America has been taking to aggravate confrontation, in order to undermine the concept of detente which unites the whole world, has recently been making itself known with growing acuteness in Europe and all over the world. We know, stated Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that despite pressure from the United States, the European countries as a whole are maintaining their interest in detente and are often not afraid to say so openly as well. As for the Soviet Union, it is not only firmly for the preservation of the general European process begun at the Helsinki meeting, but for its continuation and gathering momentum. For this, it is particularly important that the Madrid meeting conclude with positive results, and, primarily, that a resolution should be adopted on a matter such as the convocation of a conference on measures of trust and disarmament in Europe.

[Kuznetsov] Yes, the Madrid meeting is assembling on 9 November for its decisive stage. Will it be conclusive and will it be really fruitful? Will it be crowned by important, constructive results? Finally, will it vindicate the hopes of the majority of Europeans for an uninterrupted and productive continuation of the post-Helsinki process? These are the questions.

A positive outcome of the Madrid meeting is very necessary for Europe. It is needed by Europe, which attempts are being made to entice away from the route charted 7 years ago by the all-European conference. The whole world needs a positive outcome of the Madrid meeting, for European detente is the backbone of detente on a global scale. If at present people everywhere are speaking of the need to restore the ailing organism of international politics to health, success in Madrid could act on that organism like an envigorating elixir. Can we expect such success? I think so. The foundation for it, quite a good foundation, has been laid. That has been seen to, above all, by the Soviet Union and its socialist allies, the neutral and nonaligned countries and other European states that are mindful of the benefits and advantages of a policy of detente and do not cast doubt on the lasting values of the Final Act.

Let me remind you that the socialist countries have put forward the idea of convening a conference on measures for confidence-building and disarmament in Europe. That's what our continent needs most of all.

Need for Detente

It is necessary for the continuation of the post-Helsinki process. After all, Europe without military detente has already begun to experience some quite considerable difficulties. Those difficulties will increase immeasurably if we do not succeed in lowering the level of military confrontation on our continent. Europe without military detente will not fulfill the mission it was given in the Final Act. Conscious of this, in discussing the problem of medium-range weapons, the Soviet Union and its partners — I mean its socialist partners -- at the Geneva talks, and also at the talks in Vienna, have proposed a concerted limitation and reduction program for both nuclear and nonnuclear armaments. The path towards convening a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe and, in a wider sense, towards easing military confrontation on the continent -- the path towards real military detente — is being paved by such actions as the Soviet Union's undertaking not to be first to use nuclear weapons and the proposal made to the North Atlantic community that it should agree with the Warsaw Treaty Organization not to extend those alliances' spheres of action to Asia, Africa or Latin America.

[Cheporov] I'd like to remark on the neutral and nonaligned states' delegates' responsible and constructive position at the Madrid meeting. It is thanks largely to their efforts that a draft has been prepared for a concluding document that, in the opinion of the USSR, represents a good foundation for a positive completion to the work in Madrid.

Twice -- in Stockholm and in Helsinki -- the representatives of nine neutral and nonaligned countries have gathered for working conferences prior to the resumption of the Madrid meeting in order to jointly search for ways and means to promote a successful completion of the Madrid meeting.

It should be said that those efforts deserve acknowledgement, but all the while one has been able to observe activity of quite a different kind. At the previous meeting, in Belgrade, American diplomacy set its course not towards cooperation in the spirit of Helsinki but towards confrontation in the spirit of the cold war, not towards promoting military detente and disarmament in Europe as recommended by the Final Act, but towards opposing that process.

When Ronald Reagan's administration took over in the White House, that line was intensified still further. Many observers note that in Washington they don't even want to hear about detente; the very word is being expunged from the political and diplomatic lexicon. Moreover, in American ruling circles they want Europe, too, to forget about detente and switch to anti-detente, thus following the lead of the pointman in Washington. Washington is about to turn Western Europe into an American nuclear, chemical and neutron depot. In a situation of severe economic crisis, Washington has formed the intention of shifting the main burden of the crisis onto its competitors in Western Europe. These strategic aims of American policy also determine, in full measure, the behavior of its representatives at the Madrid meeting.

[Kachanov] Indeed, Edgar Anatoliyevich, confrontation is Washington's credo at the general European forum. For businesslike, constructive discussion on questions of security and cooperation, the American delegation is substituting vapid polemics over far-fetched matters having no direct connection with the problems the meeting is supposed to be concerned with and interfering in other people's internal affairs. It's happening now. We hear that Washington is going to use Madrid to launch a big attack on Poland. But the Madrid meeting was not called to discuss anyone's internal affairs or to revise the Final Act, which prescribes that member states should refrain from any interference in each other's internal affairs and should respect the laws and administrative rules of all countries.

Washington is appearing on the Madrid stage in the role of a saboteur, a sower of discord and hostility and one reviling detente. This is an unenvious role and has drawn no applause from the broad European auditorium. Europe has already once surmounted everything which Washington is now attempting to impose on it -- namely, the cold war -- and in my view it has not surmounted it in order to go back again.

[Kuznetsov] The Soviet Union, as is well known, has every grounds to say that the United States has aggravated the international situation to the utmost. At the same time, however, we are firmly convinced that peace may be defended and that the total inevitability of a military catastrophe does not exist. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke recently about belief in the victory of human reason over unthinking aggressiveness. Therefore, on the one hand we certify the danger threatening mankind and on the other we express confidence in the fact that this danger may be avoided. Is there not a contradiction here? Not the slightest! In speaking of real possibilities for averting a catastrophe, the Soviet Union is depending on its almost 40 years' experience of struggling to preserve peace on earth.

Over these decades Washington has more than once felt tempted to use nuclear weapons against us and has attempted to speak to us in the language of force and diktat. These plans were not destined to be given effect because American adventurism has always been opposed both by Soviet military power and by the Soviet peace policy -- the same policy which led to the birth of the movement for detente and which is now the guarantee of the preservation of the principles of this policy. The same peace policy is now supported not only by the participants of the powerful socialist community and not only by many young independent states, but by the many-millions-strong detachments of the peace movement throughout the entire world.

For the Soviet Union detente is a constant striving by practical deeds to help curb the arms race and a striving to strengthen security on the basis of a gradual deepening of mutual trust founded on fairness and reciprocity -- to strengthen it by the practical deeds that we have been mentioning here.

USSR Peace Policy

[Kachanov] It is clear that the USSR's peace policy cannot fail to find support from millions of people throughout the world. These people are ever more distinctly beginning to realize who in reality is threathening peace. They are not blind and can see that it is Moscow and not Washington which is coming forward with peace initiatives and that it is the Soviet Union and not the United States which is endeavoring to achieve constructive results in talks.

In the final analysis there is indeed no getting away from a comparison and a correlation of the views of the Soviet and American leaders on the future of the globe and from comparing their practical deeds, too. After all, unlike Moscow, Washington is not only not declaring its belief in the possibility of avoiding a catastrophe but is insisting on the possibility of a nuclear war. In point of fact, America's entire military strategy with its right to a first nuclear strike and its banking on victory in a nuclear war stems from this premise. The Pentagon has even calculated how many tens of millions of Europeans and Americans it could allow itself to sacrifice in achieving such a victory.

[Cheporov] Yes, in publicizing this strategy Washington officials are attempting to avoid the demands of the peace supporters, who they say are base simpletons that have been hooked on Moscow's propaganda line. In one of his recent speeches President Reagan said that the movement for a freeze on U.S. nuclear armaments is inspired by those who want to weaken America. Indeed, in the American press such statements by the President have been called McCarthyism and disinformation -- quitely rightly so, in my view. One rather thinks that it is Reagan's foolhardly policies that are fraught with the danger of weakening the United State's national security. Despite all the attempts by Washington officials to belittle and slander the peace movement, we see that the present ursurge in this movement has become a real factor in world politics. This factor greatly contributes to the confidence with which the Soviet Union and all people of good will are defending the cause of peace and combating the threat of a military catastrophe.

[Kachanov] At the same time it is the United States that is trying to accuse the Soviet Union of threatening peace, trying to frighten the whole world with the Soviet military threat.

[Cheporov] In connection with this problem,I recently wrote a letter to the editor-in-chief of the British TIMES newspaper. I wrote in connection with the fact that this paper published a letter from (Christopher Donnelly), senior specialist at the Center for the Study of the Soviet Union of the Royal Military Academy in the British town of Sandhurst.

(Christopher Donnelly) published a summary of a report that asserts that the army of the USSR is allegedly developing a method of lightning assualt to break NATO forces' defenses and win victory in any new European war in 3 days. I wrote to the editor-in-chief of the TIMES that (Christopher Donnelly) is trying to make fools of the British, but the expert's concoction was not the only shot fired in the psychological war against Western public opinion.

At the very same time, at the NATO-in-the-eighties seminar that took place in Istanbul, American Professor (Wolf Stetter) showed those gathered a diagram map of an invasion by Soviet troops into the Persian Gulf countries. Recently General Bernard Rogers, supreme commander of NATO troops in Europe, has also begun to talk about blitzkrieg. He even gave such details as the operation of certain Soviet divisions, which would seize or destroy American nuclear weapon dumps in several hours.

To argue with (Donnelly), (Wolf Stetter) and Rogers is, in my view, pointless, because they give no evidence whatsoever in support of their theses. While they did not -- nor are able to -- produce any evidence, their fellows have been frightening the West with the fact that the Russians need only 48 hours to move into the arena, that the new Russian bombers could make a bomb run on British territory 20 minutes after takeoff and so on. The purpose of these details -- 3 days, 48 hours, 20 minutes -- is to stress the authenticity of the tales.

West's Military Plans

[Kuznetsov] Such myths, as has long been noted, are spread with particular zeal at those moments when their authors intend to justify the aggressiveness of the West's military strategy, when they want to whip up the arms race to get new budget allocations for their militarist needs. Why, the question arises, did the Pentagon men talk at the seminar in Istanbul about the Soviet military threat to Turkey? Why, because, as THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, the Pentagon intends to finance the modernization of 10 of its air force bases on the territory of Turkey. One asks oneself, what aim was General Rogers pursuing in talking about Soviet seizure of American dumps? This is how Rogers replies to this question: I will be asking for permission to make use of close-range tactical nuclear devises.

The general is also demanding that the NATO allies henceforth step up their annual military expenditures not by three, but by four percent. The Pentagon's intention to use tactical nuclear devices in Europe, the desire to force the allies to pay out more liberally for military needs, was learned of earlier. Now they are inventing the latest justification in the form of a USSR blitzkrieg.

[Kachanov] You don't think, Vladen Ivanovich, that (Donnelly) (Wolf Stetter) and Rogers, being military specialists, really believe in a Soviet threat to the NATO countries?

Let us look at their point of view for a moment. Let us believe in their anxiety, as they express it, at the imminent danger from the East. In this respect the question arises quite naturally: If they are so afraid of the Russians, why do they reject our many initiatives for the preservation and strengthening of peace in Europe?

Indeed, even in 1956, at the first conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Countries, a proposal was put forward that the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty and NATO adopt pledges to resolve disputes and disagreements arising between them only by peaceful means.

In the years that followed, a treaty of nonaggression between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO was proposed. An initiative was voiced for calling a conference of European states to discuss measures to provide collective security in Europe. A declaration on peace security and cooperation was adopted and in 1974 the Warsaw Conference of the Political Consultative Committee played no small part in preparing the final stage of the all-European conference in Helsinki. In 1980 the members of the Warsaw Treaty put forward an action program designed to strengthen confidence and mutual understanding in international relations and direct events into a healthy and peaceful channel. The peaceful policy of the Soviet Union found confirmation, finally, in the fact that we unilaterally undertook not to be first to use nuclear weapons.

[Cheporov] Washington and NATO have not given constructive, realistic answers to a single one of the peaceful proposals of the countries of socialism -- not to a single one. Against the background of such a policy, the fantasies of the Atlantists about a USSR blitzkrieg against NATO, like the other myths of a Soviet threat, look, in truth, like a piece of self-exposure.

Mideast Situation

[Kuznetsov] We've been talking here about European security and certain problems of reducing military confrontation, but the Soviet peace offensive goes beyond that. We should remind ourselves in this connection of the Soviet Near East initiative, put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in mid-September with the object of finding a just settlement of a problem that is a cause of anxiety throughout the world today. That initiative is now meeting with ever wider understanding and support in various countries -- and above all, of course, in the Arab world. At the same time the Soviet initiative creates serious problems both for the aggressors and their patrons. Realistic thinkers everywhere give due recognition to the merits of the Soviet plan as a genuinely just, lasting and comprehensive solution to the problem of the Near East, which takes into account the interests of all the states that have a vital interest in this.

[Cheporov] Yes, let's see what the Washington administration offers as an alternative. After all, Reagan, too, says he is trying to find a solution to the Near East problem. When the bloody carnage perpetrated by the Israeli military on Lebanese soil was at its very height, he even declared that a unique situation had been created in the Near East, which was exceedingly favorable for a peaceful settlement as understood in Washington. The way they understand it is that Lebanon must become one more victim of the notorious Camp David process and, of course, there can be no question of any sovereign rights of the Palestinian people.

[Kachanov] The facts about Washington's direct support of the Israeli aggressors, both at the United Nations and in other international organizations, are also well known, as are the facts concerning direct political and military aid. Why does a great power literally risk its reputation by defending Zionist butchers who have thrown off all restraint? The opinion is widespread in Israel that they are a small but humble and cunning David who can do what he likes with that huge and strong, but rather stupid, Goliath, the United States. Of course, that opinion flatters Tel Aviv's self-esteem, but is there all that much truth in it? I don't think so. Above all, Washington, in supporting the aggressors, is pursuing its own geopolitical aims. Is it simply support? No.

There exist a multitude of facts proving the direct complicity, the direct responsibility, of the Reagan administration for the killings and brigandage still being indulged in by the Israelis on Lebanese soil. Not only did Washington know that the operation was being prepared a year before the slaughter in Lebanon, the Americans not only knew, but actually supplied additional pellet, cluster and other weapons for the mass destruction of civilians, including some that are prohibited by international law, to Israel. I think one can say, with a full sense of responsibility, that Washington prepared that aggressive war jointly with Israel. For what purpose?

Well, first of all, it was, of course, to test new means of waging war by using Lebanon as a proving ground, but the chief aim, it seems to me, was to run through the military-political strategy which could, with small changes, be employed in other parts of the world, too. The essence of this strategy is to solve, so to speak, the urgent tasks of American imperialism through the agency of others -- with the assistance of reactionary regimes and various kinds of traitors such as the separatist Haddad.

Further on Detente

Quite recently THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote about the United State's preparations for a war against Nicaragua, in which surviving Somoza supporters are to act as the strike force.

Take southern Africa, where Washington wants to suffocate independent Angola through the agency of the Republic of South Africa racist regime and the puppet Savimbi. As you know, something similar is being prepared in Kampuchea, Mozambique and some other countries. But the world is indivisible and a real danger exists that all these regional conflicts will merge into one and a situation will arise which threatens the general peace.

So we have been discussing some problems of international life in the penultimate week of October 1982. The week was full of a sharp confrontation between the forces of peace and war. I should also like to note that it was a normal, routine and ordinary week as well, of which there are many during the year -- a week filled with everyday affairs, outwardly perhaps not very striking, but so very essential for mankind's peaceful life. A French agricultural exhibition was held and successfully concluded in Moscow. A Spanish Days festival opened in our capital. Swiss firms started to show their machine-building products in Moscow. In Kishinev there was a Soviet-French conference on cooperation in space research. I have, of course, by no means enumerated everything that merits a mention. Let me now remind you of some events abroad:

In the West German town of Duesseldorf a Soviet trade and industrial exhibition, held under the motto of cooperation, came to a very successful end. In Finland a Week of Soviet Culture was held, while in Japan a traditional month of Soviet-Japanese friendship is in progress. Even in the United States, where the administration has succeeded in severing many of the threads of cooperation with the Soviet Union, a festival of Soviet films timed to coincide with the 60th anniversary of the Soviet state is opening.

Who, indeed, after all this, will believe that detente is dead, as its opponents assure us? No, in actual fact it is not detente but the cold war that is dead and that they wish to fetch back from the grave. Events and facts of the past week convince one that detente is alive and thriving and, regardless of everything is being filled with fresh material content. The feverish bustle of political and military hawks in the West should not create a false idea as to who is setting the tone in the international arena. All this activity is not, as they say, because everything is going right for them. These gentlemen are losing their nerve because the world is not developing as they would wish or along the path that imperialist circles planned. That is why they are now in an impotent rage, like that csarist policeman [uryadnik] of whom Maksim Gorkiy wrote: By the blue sea a policeman sits, gnawed by rage because he is unable to calm the sea.

Let us summarize: We believe detente will outlive those who are attempting to bury it. The events of the past week have been fresh, convincing evidence of this.

Turning once more to events directly connected with the theme of our discussion, a week of action for disarmament is beginning today in many of the world's countries. The week is being held in accordance with a decision of the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and at the call of the World Peace Council. Well, as you will understand, we can only report that it has begun. You will hear how it went in our broadcast next Sunday.

Here we come to the end of our meeting at the roundtable. Thank you very much for your attention, esteemed comrade listeners. All the best to you.

WARSAW PACT, U.S. OFFICIALS' GOALS CONTRASTED

LD241654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Today's PRAVDA "International Review" is written by Gennadiy Vasilyev. Here among other things is what he writes:

The history of mankind has known quite a number of military-political groupings of states. They have pursued different goals; their fates have turned out in different ways, but one can say with all certainty that there has never been such an association as the union of member states of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid, the military-political union of the countries of the socialist community. All the strivings and energy of the community are directed toward noble ends -- the preservation and consolidation of peace in the world. On 21-22 October, a conference of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty Member States was held in Moscow. A meeting took place in the Kremlin between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and participants of the conference.

The report and communique published on this meeting contains a review of international problems and an analysis of the reasons for the worsening of tension, which has arisen because of the increasing dangerous activity by imperialist circles -- above all, American imperialism. The agreed position of the socialist countries is set forth. Once again the socialist community convincingly demonstrates its will for peace, and proposes real ways for consolidating security on the European Continent and throughout the world.

The participants of the conference call on all nuclear states to support the initiative of the USSR which has committed itself to not being first to use nuclear weapons. They draw particular attention to the danger with which implementation of the NATO decision on the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe is fraught. In proposals and assessments on a broad circle of questions, from the way to achieve a successful conclusion of the Madrid conference, to foundations for a just settlement in the Near East, the participants of the Warsaw Treaty conference show the qualities so necessary in present times: responsibility for the fate of the world, realism, and a striving for equal, mutually advantageous agreements.

But what is happening in the capitals of NATO countries? The attention of observers was drawn by a NEWSDAY article by Weinberger, U.S. secretary for defense. The head of the Pentagon, without beating around the bush, states that the United States does not intend to take upon itself the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as is being demanded by millions of peace supporters who expect other countries to follow the historical initiative of the Soviet Union. Just as he categorically rejects the demand of Americans calling for a freeze on the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the USSR as a first step to armaments reduction. If there were a freeze, Weinberger asserts, the United States and its allies would be stuck in a position of permanently lagging behind in the military sphere, although it is known there is a military-political balance between the USSR and the United States, and between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

As is reported from Bonn, Eugene Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, held a press conference there. The veteran American hawk contended that despite the Soviet-American talks which are being held, the West Europeans should implement NATO decisions on upgrading armaments.

The reasons for the propaganda fever in the camp of the bosses of the military-industrial complex are not difficult to explain. The tide of antiwar, antinuclear feelings is rising. Millions of peoples are asking ever more urgently: Why do the leaders of the NATO countries not want to respond to the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries? Thus the Pentagon warriors have to requalify as propagandists. Life bears witness to the fact that the weaker the political-moral positions of the advocates of a wrong cause, the more vehemently they use the poisoned weapons of unfair tricks, slander and insinuations. At the same time, more and more openly a stake is laid on psychological war, subversive activity.

It was precisely for this purpose that a few days ago in Washington a motley assembly, unique in its own way, was organized. The U.S. State Department threw open its doors to professional anticommunists and various types of turncoats. The main speech was delivered by Shultz, head of the foreign policy department.

This provocative measure was called a conference on questions of the democratization of communist countries. In actual fact it concerned interference into the internal affairs of socialist countries, export of counterrevolution, and was implementation of the crusade against communism proclaimed by President Reagan.

Again and again reactionary American circles demonstrate their reluctance to reckon with the realities of the modern world. By wielding the big stick they would like to impose order here, there and everywhere. But those times are irrevocably and forever past.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON TALLINN IDEOLOGICAL PARLEY

12 October Proceedings

PM221035 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 13 Oct 82 p 1

[ETA report: "All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference"]

[Text] An all-union scientific and practical conference devoted to topical questions of the CPSU's ideological work opened in Tallin on 12 October.

On the presidium are K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee; I.G. Kebin, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; Estonian CP Central Committee Secretaries A.I. Kudryavtsev, V.A. Kyao, R.E. Ristlaan and A.-B. I. Upsi; A.M. Subbotin, secretary of the AUCCTU; Komsomol Central Committee Secretaries Yu.A. Dergausov and A.N. Kolyakin; and leaders of the country's central ideological institutions.

Also taking part in the conference are party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers, scientists, personalities in literature and art and journalists from Moscow, Leningrad and all the union republics, political workers of the USSR Armed Forces and the Estonisn SSR party and ideological aktiv.

The conference was opened by Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

The conference participants received with tremendous enthusiasm the greetings message from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was read out by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

A report on "The Exacerbation of the Ideological Struggle in the World Arena and the Working People's Political Education" was delivered by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A report on "The Estonian Party Organization's Experience in the Ideological and Political Education of Working People in Present-Day Conditions" was delivered by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

A report was heard from F.F. Kuznetsov, secretary of the Board of the USSR Writers' Union, on "Particular Features of the Ideological Struggle in the Sphere of Spiritual Culture."

The conference participants familiarized themselves with party organizations' practice of ideological education work and met with working people from the republic's enterprises, sovkhozes and kolkhozes, schoolchildren, students and servicemen.

Rusakov Report

PM211355 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 13 Oct 82 pp 2-3

[Apparent text of report delivered by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 12 October session of Tallinn All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference on Topical Questions of the CPSU's Ideological Work: "The Exacerbation of the Ideological Struggle in the World Area and the Political Education of Working People" -- capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] Esteemed comrades!

We have gathered in the hospitable capital of Soviet Estonia on the eve of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Our country is greeting these noteworthy dates with new achievements in all spheres of communist building.

The Soviet people's close cohesion around the party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by L.I. Brezhnev, the outstanding politician and statesman of today, is the guarantee of the successful implementation of the CPSU's general course. This course is aimed at further increasing our motherland's economic might, improving the working people's well-being, strengthening the USSR's defense capability, consolidating the positions of world socialism and ensuring peace throughout the world.

The source of the CPSU's strength has been and remains loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the creative development of revolutionary theory, which is the scientific basis of all our policy and arms the party and people with the capacity for historical prediction.

An integral part of the party's activity is the communist education of working people and concern for molding the person of the new society. It is the honorable task of workers on the ideological front to convey the truth about socialism and about our policy's noble goals.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Brezhnev personally devote constant, unremitting attention to the party's ideological and educational activity. This is clearly indicated by Leonid Ilich's message of greetings to the conference participants, which we all received with tremendous interest and a sense of responsibility. The ideas and wishes it expresses form reliable guidelines for our work.

The 26th CPSU Congress, having profoundly and comprehensively analyzed the present situation, stressed that the ideological struggle in the world arena has become considerably more acute. We are living through a period when the class enemy is undertaking mass -- and in some respects unprecedented -- attacks on socialism and on Marxist-Leninist ideology. To a great extent this poses anew the task of the working people's political education and endows it with special significance.

To discover the particular features of the present-day ideological situation, to analyze the main directions of hostile propaganda and to outline practical measures to help increase the effectiveness of ideological education work and promote the successful fulfillment of decisions adopted by the party in this sphere -- that is the goal which the CPSU Central Committee has set for our scientific and practical conference.

I.

Comrades!

In our revolutionary era world development is determined by the progress of the historical contest between the two opposing socioeconomic and political systems -- socialism and capitalism. And one strategic bridgehead here is the struggle of ideas, which has a tremendous and constantly increasing influence on economics, politics, international relations and the pace and nature of social progress.

In the historical perspective the outcome of the confrontation between the two ideologies reflecting the world outlook of the main classes of modern-day society -- the bourgeoisie and the proletariat -- is predetermined. Bourgeois ideology, as K. Marx put it, is a distorted perception which obscures the correct understanding of objective reality. Using all kinds of untruths to defend private property and the exploitation of labor which is based on it, bourgeois ideology tries to retard social progress and hampers and resolution of urgent problems facing individual peoples and mankind as a whole. As a counterweight to this, socialist ideology is a scientific perception correctly revealing the laws of social development. Consistently expressing the strivings and aspirations of the broad people's masses, it is a mighty weapon for the revolutionary transformation of the world and the establishment of the ideals of justice, freedom and equality and the fraternity of people and nations.

History proves quite clearly that the future belongs to socialist ideology. Since the time when K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin created an integral system of ideas united by the concept of scientific socialism, since the time when Marxism-Leninism merged with the revolutionary workers' movement, its influence and prestige have been steadily increasing Great October caused a tremendous acceleration of this process. Today, now that a developed socialist society has been built in our country, a world system of socialism exists, the communist movement has grown into an influential political force and the path of socialist development is being chosen by more and more new countries which have liberated themselves from the imperialist yoke, we have a right to affirm that our ideology has an ever-increasing influence on world social development.

But of course, this conclusion must in no way dispose us to complacency. It is very apposite to recall Lenin's words here: "The law that the strength of the revolution, the force of the onslaught, its energy, determination and the triumph of its victory at the same time strengthen the force of resistance from the bourgeoisie has been confirmed in our revolution more than in any other." That is just how things stand today. Imperialism, coming up against the weakening of its positions in the world, forced to yield before the onslaught of liberation movements and losing the battle for people's minds and hearts, is mobilizing all the resources at its disposal to stop that historical trend and is bringing all its reserves into play.

The initiator of the massive new ideological attack on socialism was American imperialism. This attack became particularly tough in nature when the Reagan administration came to power. The essence of the course it has adopted in domestic life is to attack the rights of American working people, cut social programs and encourage big capital in every way. In international policy, the White House's actions are aimed at achieving U.S. military superiority through colossal programs for building up armaments, using every possible means to suppress the peoples' struggle for liberation and social progress and stepping up confrontation with the USSR and the other socialist countries. In short, it is a question of reaction all the way down the line.

Even in the American press the Reagan government is assessed as the most conservative since the war. But it is not only a matter of the sentiments and views of political leaders. The present turnabout in American imperialism's policy is explained by DEEP-SEATED FACTORS which prompted the ruling class to place at the helm of state a team such as is now installed in Washington. What are these factors?

First of all there is the further sharp exacerbation of the crisis of the capitalist economy: shocks in the currency and financial system, galloping inflation, production stagnation and the growth of unemployment. In the United States alone 1 in 10 people of working age, or 11.3 million people, are entirely unemployed. According to the American trade unions' information the number of unemployed is even higher -- 15 million. The consequences of all this has been the stepping up of social tension and political instability in the capitalist world.

Another factor behind the turnabout was the series of U.S. foreign policy defeats. The last decade has seen the virtual failure of American imperialism's strategy designed to preserve diktat in the so-called "Third World" through economic pressure and political maneuvering.

The fact that a number of Asian, African and Latin American countries have embarked on the path of progressive development has been received with undisguised irritation in Washington. Reactionary circles have decided to halt this law-governed historical process at any price.

Another factor of some importance in the revision of Washington's political line was the growing contradictions in the imperialist camp, the sharpening economic competition and the emergence of new centers of power.

In these conditions U.S. monopoly capital set the task of strengthening the shaky American leadership in the capitalist world, pursuing a twofold goal: to defend their own selfish interests and to knock together an imperialist front for the struggle against socialism and the national liberation movement.

History can provide many examples of cases where the bourgeoisie has sought a way out of a crisis by "turning the screw" inside the country and stepping up aggressiveness outside. As is well known, such courses need at least some propaganda justification. And American imperialism has resorted to its favorite method -- it has shifted all the blame for the difficulties capitalism is experiencing onto the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, declaring them to be responsible for virtually everything that happens in the world that does not suit the Washington rulers for some reason.

You know, comrades, that the victory of the people's liberation movements in Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Nicaragua and progressive transformations in a number of other countries are all depicted by bourgeois propaganda as the result of "Moscow's machinations." Even the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran is attributed to the same cause, althouth in practice it was largely a reaction to Washington's many years of support for the shah's regime. American propaganda centers think up one fable after another: The Soviet Union is the chief organizer of international terrorism, we use foreign workers for forced labor, and so forth.

You may ask: Is there anything new about such methods? Has imperialist propaganda been notable for its decency in the past? It is true that throughout the historical struggle between the two systems imperialism has always resorted to slandering real socialism and the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, seeking to weaken the influence of our policy and ideology on people's minds.

Nonetheless, it is important to see the substantial differences between ideological struggle and psychological warfare. Our party's principled stance on this question is well known. We have always believed that the socialist and bourgeois ideologies are irreconcilable and that the struggle between them will continue irrespective of any turns in world politics. But it must be a struggle of ideas, not openly subversive activity which threatens peace, security and the development of mutually advantageous economic and cultural cooperation between peoples.

Nothing less than the spirit of psychological warfare permeates President Reagan's call for the start of a new "crusade" against communism. It should be recalled that a "crusade" against Bolshevism was declared for the first time by world reaction immediately after the victory of the October Revolution. At that time they said without beating about the bush that Soviet Russia -- the first socialist state -- must simply be stifled in the cradle.

Now, many decades later, they are once again returning to the crazy idea of an anti-communist crusade. And this in conditions where the USSR and the United States have a history of half a century of diplomatic relations behind them, a series of binding agreements have been concluded between them to make up a kind of code of peaceful coexistence and both states have special responsibility for preventing nuclear war.

Virtually all components of the government apparatus in the United States and a number of other capitalist countries are involved in the psychological war being waged against the USSR, the fraternal socialist countries and communist and workers' parties.

The war is led by the U.S. President himself and his closest advisers. It is waged by special subversive services. Numerous institutions specializing in the struggle against socialism work for it -- there are more than 150 of them in the United States alone.

All this subversive work is lavishly financed. As for its AIMS, the enemy, making use of modern technical resources, is increasingly bringing to the fore the task of directly influencing the socialist countries' population, counting on undermining confidence in the correctness of the ideas and cause of communism and even, if possible, creating an antisocialist opposition in some form.

As for the CONTENT AND METHODS of bourgeois propaganda, here there has been a very definite turn from "flexible," more or less cunningly disguised anticommunism to a frontal attack on Marxism-Leninism and real socialism. Washington has even gone so far as to assert that socialism is an "accidental product of history" and is doomed to disappear. The impression is created that the ghosts of Truman, Dulles and McCarthy have crawled out of their "cold war" caves.

Of course, the traditionally hypocritical methods of anticommunist, anti-Soviet propaganda are also used alongside the frontal attacks. The creators of this propaganda -- when it suits them -- pretend to sympathize with the population of socialist countries, speak of the need to improve our system and rectify its shortcomings, resort to social democratic phraseology and spread anarcho-syndicalist views.

The conference will certainly analyze in depth all the main directions of present-day anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda. So I will confine myself to a brief indication of those aspects which are most important.

This means, first and foremost, the APOLOGETICS OF CAPITALISM with its free enterprise and political pluralism. Bourgeois propaganda does all it can to paint the advantages of the so-called "consumer society" and the well-being of the middle class in a handful of developed capitalist countries, while keeping quiet about such vices of capitalism as poverty, unemployment and particularly the horrifying position of the working people in dozens of economically underdeveloped countries which fall within capitalism's orbit and are mercilessly exploited by the monopolies.

Another aspect is DISCREDITING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF REAL SOCIALISM, DISTORTING ITS NATURE and attempting to convince people that the planned economy is inefficient and the party's leading role is "incompatible" with the people's power and socialism with democracy.

In the ideological sphere itself, the enemy concentrates his efforts on DISCREDITING MARXIST-LENINIST TEACHING. It is declared to be obsolete and they try to blame it for the distortions which took place, for instance, in Maoist China and for the crimes of the Pol Pot clique in Kampuchea.

In the foreign policy sphere imperialist propaganda tries to instill the idea of the SOVIET UNION'S "AGGRESSIVENESS".

One of the main directions of hostile ideological activity is the ATTEMPTS TO AROUSE NATIONALISTS SENTIMENTS AMONG THE POPULATION OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. Special efforts are made to undermine the friendship among the Soviet peoples and sow discord in our multinational family. Every year the United States holds a so-called "Captive Nations Week," and the American intelligence services give generous support to emigre nationalist rabble advancing slogans on the separation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, Ukrainian "separatism" [samostiynost] and so forth.

Mention should also be made of bourgeois propaganda's attempts to EXPLOIT RELIGIOUS PREJUDICES. Lies are spread to the effect that under socialism people are persecuted for religious beliefs. Believers are urged to struggle against the socialist system. Reactionary religious centers, in particular Catholic, Muslim and Jewish centers, participate actively in this propaganda.

In speaking of the directions of Western propaganda, we cannot fail to take accout of its heterogeneity. In terms of the approach to the vital questions of modern-day developments, there are differences -- relatively serious at time -- between such currents in Western thought as conservatism, liberalism and social reformism. New directions -- synthetic ones, so to speak -- are also emerging and are in the formative stage.

The CPSU firmly rebuffs shamless anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, and mercilessly exposes and thwarts the class enemy's ideological subversions. At the same time we conduct well-argued polemics with those ideological opponents who preach views alien to us but without using the methods of psychological warfare. We advocate constructive dialogue with representatives of those ideological currents with which we can cooperate in the struggle to resolve the main task of today -- that of preserving peace and ensuring international security.

II.

Comrades, we have more than once come up against massive, malicious attacks from imperialism. Economic pressure, political blackmail, attempts to crush our system by military means -- none of these was able to shake socialism. Of course, imperialist propaganda's current gamble on breaking up the socialist society from inside is also futile.

At the same time the stepping up of the class enemy's attempts to exert a disruptive influence on the people's consciousness makes it incumbent on us to use our ideological potential for effective resistance to hostile propaganda, and for cultivating in working people a deep conviction of the historical correctness of our cause.

The collectivist nature of our system in itself and the humanism of the Leninist party's policy constitute firm foundations for forming socialist awareness. But of course, it would be an error to rely on the automatic influence of socioeconomic conditions. "The development of the masses' awareness," V.I. Lenin stressed, "remains, as always, the base and main content of all our work."

The urgency and complexity of the processes of world development and the scale of the problems of communist creation dictate the need to constantly improve the entire system of ideological education work. To form a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, to help ensure that theoretical knowledge is turned into firm convictions and becomes a motive for Soviet people's labor and political activeness -- the party sees this as a most important task. That is how the 26th CPSU Congress formulated the question. That is how it is formulated in resolutions of the party's Central Committee adopted since the congress.

Recently television, radio and the press have improved their information and propaganda work and mass political work in labor collectives has been stepped up notably. The party study system has been developed and has become more structured and differentiated. General political days, with the active participation of leading workers in party, soviet and economic organs and public organizations, have earned a good reputation.

But we all realize that great, intensive work still lies ahead in implementing the tasks set by the party for the ideological front and eliminating the shortcomings and weaknesses which have emerged in this important sector of our activity.

What tasks does ideological work bring to the fore?

First and foremost, there is the BROAD PROPAGANDIZATION OF OUR SOCIETY'S ACHIEVEMENTS AND AT THE SAME TIME CONVINCING CRITICISM OF CAPITALIST REALITY. To reveal to the full the indisputable advantage of socialism over capitalism and the scientific basis of Marxist-Leninist ideas on the historical inevitability and progressiveness of the socialist restructuring of the world -- that, it may be said, is the key direction in our propaganda.

The history of socialist and communist building and the entire living practice of real socialism yields unlimited, extremely rich material in this respect. It is only a question of using it skillfully.

Socialism -- and this has been proved quite clearly -- ensures the possibility of rapidly overcoming economic backwardness and achieving high rates of national economic growth. In the last two decades alone the national income of the socialist community countries has more than trebled and their industrial output has more than quadrupled. Although in the seventies, the economic development of the CEMA countries was taking place in more complex conditions, their average annual production growth rates even in that period were double those of the developed capitalist states. The volume of industrial output in the USSR almost doubled over the 10 years. For comparison, let us say: to achieve the same, it took the United States 18 years, France 19, and FRG 20 and Britain 30 years.

The new social system's achievements in the social and spiritual spheres are equally significant. The steady increase in the living standard of the people's masses, their access to leading cultural assets, the population's universal literacy, the comprehensive social security system -- all these and many other features of socialist reality characterize the profound humanism of our system.

The advantages of socialism's political system, which ensures active participation by the working people in the country's administration, are also indisputable. The unified system of democratic organs of people's power -- from village and settlement soviets to the USSR Supreme Soviet -- makes it possible to reliably ensure that the working people's interests and will are expressed in all our state's policy. Thanks to the energetic activity of party, trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations the Communist Party, which is the leading force of Soviety society, keeps a finger on the pulse of the people's life and has the opportunity to coordinate the various requirements of different strata and social groups of the population and take account of them in determining domestic and foreign policy.

In ideological work, it is particularly important to reveal the DYNAMISM OF OUR SOCIAL AND STATE SYSTEM and the constant development and improvement of socialist democracy. The new USSR Constitution reflects the major shifts which have taken place in the country as a result of the building of developed socialism. Much work has been done recently to improve legislation, strengthen legality and law and order and create the conditions for the all-round development of Soviet people's political and labor initiative.

In our time, the age of the scientific and technical revolution, both the quantitative and the qualitative level of progress are largely measured by outstanding scientific and technical achievements. Concentrated evidence of socialism's potential in this respect is provided by the Soviet Union's advance to the forefront in such spheres as the exploitation of nuclear power for peaceful purposes and the exploration of outer space. Propagandizing the outstanding achievements of our science and technology merits constant, generous attention from workers on the ideological front.

While calling for vivid propaganda about our successes, the party has never considered it necessary to embellish socialist reality. The oversimplified approach whereby everything that it ours is declared to be the best has long been known as "jingoism" [kvasnoy patriotizm]. That is an apt name. The real patriot always looks at life with his eyes open. We have many difficulties, shortcomings and unresolved problems, the reasons for which have their roots both in objective conditions and in weaknesses of an organizational nature. The party considers it necessary not to gloss over these shortcomings, but to expose them resolutely and self-critically and seek effective means of overcoming them. An example of exactingness, keen and principled criticism and the advancing of constructive initiatives is provided by Comrade I.I. Brezhnev's speeches, the work of CPSU congresses and Central Committee plenums and Central Committee resolutions on topical questions of Soviet society's development.

We know that a number of omissions, particularly in economic activity, are associated with shortcomings in planning and economic management. That is why the party is implementing a range of measures to improve the system of planning, economic management and administration. The CPSU Central Committee attaches key significance to the fuller satisfaction of the working people's requirements. The task of fulfilling the Food Program has been put forward as a most important nationwide cause, and of course, the mass media and all our ideological institutions are called upon to make a fitting contribution to this work.

The successful solution of national economic problems requires both the all-around development of initiative and the consolidation of production, state and labor discipline. It is important to enhance by every means the prestige of honest labor for the benefit of society and to form in people a conscientious attitude to their business and the desire to improve their professional skill and work productively, with increasing efficiency.

The success of labor education depends enormously on the moral atmosphere in society and in each collective and on vigorous struggle against various negative phenomena in our life. It is essential, L.I. Brezhnev noted in his speech in Baku on 26 September this year, that an atmosphere of intolerance should be created toward those who embark on the path of deceiving the state -- of misrepresentation, bribery and embezzlement of socialist property. "The observance of the norms of social morality and law must be a natural requirement and essential innermost law for every Soviet person. That is one of the main tasks of education work. There is an important field here," Leonid Ilich stressed, "for the activity of the party and soviet organizations, trade unions, Komsomol, press, television and radio."

Needless to say, bourgeois propaganda is speculating on our problems and building various hostile fabrications on them and often simply on empty ground, so to speak. It is important to refute them in a reasoned, prompt way. The entire experience of the 65 years of development of the Soviet state attests that, whatever difficulties it may have encountered, the party and people have always found ways of successfully overcoming them. It may be said with complete confidence that it will always be that way. Our system has enormous resources, and putting them into operation will reveal even more graphically the advantages of socialist labor organization and management.

On the eve of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation special mention must be made of the historic gain of socialism that is THE SOLUTION OF THE NATIONALITIES QUESTION. Thanks to the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy the former inequality of nations and national enmity have been eliminated in our country, the friendship of the peoples has been asserted and a new international community -- the Soviet people -- has been formed.

Estonia is a good example of what successes can be achieved by all people in the friendly multinational Soviet family. Today Estonia is a dynamically developing socialist republic with an advanced industry and agriculture and a lofty culture which has retained all its national originality and at the same time assimilated the common features of socialist culture.

The experience of resolving the nationalities question in the USSR is interpreted by unprejudiced people throughout the world as a great achievement of ours. It deserves to be publicized in every way. This is even more important today when the enemy is preparing to celebrate our union's forthcoming jubiles in his own way.

Socialism has not only set an example of the solution of the nationalities question on the scale of our multinational land. It asserts A NEW TYPE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS between sovereign states. The fraternal countries' all-around economic and political cooperation and their collaboration in defense of socialist gains have been built and are developing successfully on the basis of socialist internationalism, equal rights and comradely mutual aid, and collective organizations like CEMA and the Warsaw Pact organization have been formed.

The CPSU and its Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally pay unremitting attention to the constant development and consolidation of our relations with the fraternal socialist countries. Crucial tasks on this sector also face the workers of the ideological front -- in refuting bourgeois propaganda's stepped-up attempts to distort the essence of relations in the socialist community and to drive wedges between our countries and undermine their indestructible alliance.

One of the enemy's favorite methods is to try to portray as unequal the relations between the USSR and the other socialist countries. The thesis is strenuously whipped up that Moscow is imposing a copy of the "Soviet model" on these countries and limiting their autonomy. All the reality of true socialism refutes these fabrications.

There is no doubt that the basic foundations of economic, social and political life in the socialist countries are the same. It is just as obvious that every fraternal country and its communist party and people are, in accordance with their national conditions, seeking their optimum forms of organizing the national economy, methods of management, forms of political life and methods of developing spiritual culture. The socialist world is a diverse and complex organism in which a vital quest is in progress and all that is best becomes common property.

In this connection, as the 26th CPSU Congress stressed, great significance is given to propagandizing and utilizing our friends' leading experience, and equally to their familiarization with our achievements. This exchange of experience can bring not only tremendous practical advantage. It strengthens the feelings of mutual respect and trust which have formed among the working people of the socialist states and serves as a good school of internationalist education. It may be said that we have notable achievements in this field. But there are also considerable reserves here.

THE ELUCIDATION OF THE LIFE OF THE SOCIALIST WORLD rightly occupies and should occupy a considerable place in all the activity of the mass media and the working people's political enlightenment.

Our people have a lively interest in how socialist building is developing in the fraternal countries, what their successes are and what problems they must resolve. It is important to give objective replies to these questions, relying primarily on the assessments of the fraternal parties themselves and studying attentively the relevant countries' periodical press and political and social literature.

As a whole the community countries are continuing to resolve confidently the tasks of socialist building. But they also encounter difficult problems connected in particular with difficulties in the economy's transition to an intensive path of development and with the need to meet growing fuel and raw material requirements. The fraternal countries have to resolve these problems while under constant economic and political pressure from imperialism.

Educated in a spirit of internationalism and accustomed to taking close to heart the concerns of their friends and allies, our people reacted with alarm to the profound economic and political crisis which erupted in Poland, where counterrevolutionary forces, taking advantage of the errors of the former Polish leadership, launched a direct attack on people's power. The imposition of martial law halted this offensive. But the opponents of socialism are continuing to obstruct the stabilization of the situation in every way.

A struggle is still underway now on a number of important questions of the country's life. It is focused primarily around the question of the future of the trade union movement which under Polish conditions is of fundamental importance. Using the nameboard of the Solidarity trade union association as a cover, the enemies of socialism, as is well known, created a political organization to seize power. That is why they gave a hostile reception to the law on trade unions adopted by the Sejm recently, which provides for their formation on a branch basis with compulsory recognition in their rules of the leading role of the PZPR and Poland's socialist system.

The situation in the country remains complex. And although the mass of Polish working people advocate the strengthening of public order, without which it is impossible to overcome the grave consequences of the crisis, the enemies of socialism have succeeded in misleading and involving in their plans a section of young workers, the intelligentsia and the student body and urban and rural petit bourgeois strata. The deformation of these people's awareness is quite profound, which predetermines the protracted duration of the process of the normalization of social life and the Polish leadership's choice of the means by which this will be achieved.

The normalization of the situation in Poland is being retarded by the hostile activity of the imperialist states. The United States has essentially organized an economic blockade against Poland and is mounting a massive ideological campaign against it which has been joined by President Reagan himself. Bourgeois propaganda is also using the Polish events for anti-Soviet purposes.

In their struggle to overcome the crisis Poland's working people and Communists and the PZPR leadership headed by Comrade W. Jaruzelski enjoy full support from the USSR and the other fraternal countries. Internal counterrevolution and international reaction are vainly trying to depict this support for the people and legitimate government of a socialist country which is our ally as interference in Polish affairs. On the other hand the actions of the United States and the NATO countries, which are in fact seeking to stifle Poland with their economic sanctions, are declared to be almost beneficial to the Poles and "highly moral." In brief, comrades, one of the most acute ideological clashes in the world arena has developed around Poland. That is why it is important to explain correctly the meaning of the events taking place there and to expose imperialism's intrigues in Poland.

Communists are learning relevant lessons from the events in Poland. These lie primarily in the need for the party to prevent alienation from the working class, to display vigilance and determination in the struggle against the opponents of socialism, and to pay due attention to ideological education work.

For perfectly understandable reasons, comrades, our people have a lively interest in the state of Soviet-Chinese relations. China plays a large part in modern international life and is a neighbor of the USSR. And, of course, we are not indifferent to the direction in which matters proceed in that country.

The 12th CPC Congress was held recently, as you know. On the whole it confirmed the course which has been steered in recent years by Deng Xiaoping. On the internal plane emphasis is placed on revitalizing the economy and stabilizing the political situation in the PRC. Cementing the changes which have taken place in the party and country since Mao Zedong, the congress denounced the distortions perpetrated in the period of the so-called "Great Cultural Revolution" and the "Great Leap Forward." Nevertheless, it is stressed that the CPC will continue to be guided by the ideas of Mao Zedong in its policy.

The CPC Congress materials reiterate former assessments of the reasons for the deterioration in Soviet-Chinese relations. Alongside signs which can be assessed as a desire to improve the prevailing situation, statements from anti-Soviet positions by the Chinese leaders and media are not ceasing. The future will show how ready the Chinese leadership is for a real improvement in relations with our country.

As for our party, it constantly advocates the normalization of relations with the PRC. As L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech in Baku, this would be a good contribution to the consolidation of the foundations of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. Definite steps have been taken at our initiative to develop contacts with the Chinese side.

Esteemed comrades! The ideological struggle is being waged not in a general, abstract way but around highly specific and urgent problems in the approach to which the advantages, or on the contrary the weaknesses of a particular system of views or social system are revealed. Questions which most concern the broad people's masses, questions on whose solution the complexion of the present and the future of mankind depend, are becoming the field for a heated ideological conflict.

The most important is undoubtedly THE QUESTION OF WAR AND PEACE. Under conditions in which there are many tons of explosive accumulated in the weapons arsenals for every inhabitant of our planet, mankind's survival depends on its solution.

The advent to power of the Reagan administration in the United States was marked by a grave intensification of the threat of war. Having steered a course toward delaying the relaxation of international tension and building up the arms race, the present U.S. Administration is reviving the doctrine of "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war and trying to legitimize the "first strike strategy."

Appropriations for U.S. military needs have reached astronomical dimensions -- about $260 billion in fiscal 1982-1983. Washington is seeking the deployment of a large number of additional U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and talking openly about the possibility of turning this continent into a theater of nuclear conflict.

The U.S. "hawks" try to justify their unprecedented militarist activity by alleging that the equilibrium of military forces between the USSR and the United States and the Warsaw Pact and NATO has been upset in our favor.

Our Defense Ministry recently published a series of documents conclusively refuting this phony story. They contain rich factual material for a truthful and convincing elucidation of the real state of affairs.

Our country together with its allies is countering the aggressive U.S. course with a policy of active defense of peace and consolidation of international security. We defend the principles of peaceful coexistence and detente. For all the acuteness of the international situation, the party continues to believe firmly that a nuclear catastrophe can be prevented. This optimism, which has nothing in common with unconcern or indifference, is based on a realistic assessment of the correlation of forces in the international arena and on the principled Leninist course of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The USSR is making consistent efforts to halt the fueling of the nuclear madness. It is well-known that the Peace Program for the Eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress was recently supplemented by a series of important initiatives on a wide range of issues relating to curbing the arms race and to disarmament. The Soviet Union's voluntary undertaking to renounce first use of nuclear weapons, proclaimed in L.I. Brezhnev's message to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, generated a particularly great response in the world. Our state is continuing this line toward preventing nuclear war at the current UN General Assembly session. It may be noted with satisfaction that the Soviet state's efforts are encountering a broad response and support among international public circles.

The idea of the relaxation of tension and the development of mutually advantageous economic and cultural ties is close to the peoples of all countries. The White House's militarist aspirations are being received negatively by many influential political circles, even in the bourgeois camp. The antiwar movement has become very extensive in West Europe and the United States itself. Our sympathies are on the side of the forces struggling against military adventures. We are prepared to cooperate fruitfully with all those who advocate peace and detente, irrespective of their political convictions.

From Lenin's decree on peace to the present our policy and all actions of the USSR and the other fraternal countries in the international arena have asserted one of the great truths of the 20th century: socialism is peace. Bringing this truth to the awareness of people in all countries is the duty of our propaganda.

I should particularly like to dwell on one important aspect in this connection: Enemy propaganda tries to use questions of war and peace for direct ideological influence on Soviet people. It alleges that the USSR is seeking military superiority and is spending far more on defense than is necessary for its security. We must resolutely refute this slander.

An extensive and persuasive explanation of the importance of the Soviet initiatives in the disarmament sphere is one of the most important and abiding tasks of our propaganda activity.

And one more factor. Imperialist reaction, having felt the full force of the antiwar movement, has recently been trying by every means to disorganize it, to drive it from the positions it holds and turn it against the countries of the Warsaw Pact and primarily the Soviet Union. Western propaganda aimed at young people in the socialist countries urges them to refuse military service. All this obliges us to undertake even more vigorously the young people's military-patriotic education and preparation for the fulfillment of their sacred civic duty to defend the fatherland's frontiers and socialism's gains.

A major question on which the ideological struggle is focused today is HUMAN RIGHTS.

Slanderously accusing the socialist countries of violations relating to the so-called "third basket" of the Helsinki conference Final Act, bourgeois propaganda is in fact using this as camouflage for its policy of undermining detente and sidestepping accords reached on the development of international cooperation.

Yet the sphere of rights and freedoms is where socialism's superiority is particularly obvious. It was in our society that the most important economic, social and political rights and freedoms were first recognized in legislation and truly guaranteed. As communist building scores new successes they are enriched with increasingly substantial content. This should be fittingly reflected in our propaganda.

More attention should be paid to exposing the most flagrant violation of individual rights in the capitalist world. Look at any bourgeois constitution and you will encounter many high-flown words about freedom, but you will find no articles guaranteeing man vital rights such as the right to work. Even more striking is the working people's virtual lack of rights in the capitalist countries. I shall cite just one fact: According to U.S. press reports, in the United States, the wealthiest capitalist country, "23 million people, or 1 out of every 5 adults, cannot read or write to a degree enabling them to cope with the elementary requirements of daily life." Yet an illiterate person, as V.I. Lenin said, is outside politics. Not only does he not know how to defend his rights but frequently has no idea what they are. Under the conditions of bourgeois democracy the ruling class retains thousands of opportunities to hold on to its rule with the aid of a subtle political mechanism and the manipulation of public opinion. But whenever a real threat arises to the power of capital, the latter does not hesitate to flout democratic rights and institutions and establish terrorist and fascist dictatorships.

The hypocritical nature of bourgeois democracy is revealed particularly graphically in the fact that imperialism is flouting the elementary rights of other peoples in the most flagrant and barbaric way. While "at home" it is still obliged to take some account of the strength of the organized working class and public opinion, on the capitalist periphery, in relations with the developing countries. It does not stand on ceremony. One could compile dozens of volumes indicting U.S. imperialism, whose support and encouragement enable the harshest regimes in Latin America to exist. It has on its conscience the blood of thousands of Salvadoran patriots and most recently the tragedy of the Palestinian people. No one doubts that without direct U.S. encouragement the Israeli military would not have undertaken its reprisals in the Palestinian refugee camps on Lebanese territory. Sabra and Shatila have joined the ranks of names like Oradour, Song My, Khatyn and Lidice. They have marked imperialism with indelible shame.

Human rights are an element in a broader and more universal concept which has recently become a field of ideological confrontation -- the way of life. It encompasses a broad range of problems of human existence: from the method of organizing labor and daily life to the individual's position in society.

Western propaganda strenuously bills those features of the bourgeois way of life which from the viewpoint of an egotistical consciousness might seem attractive and generate a surge of consumerist sentiment. Particular efforts are directed toward instilling in young people in the socialist countries a taste for many highly dubious values of bourgeois society's mass culture and to distract them by preaching anarchic self-will and apoliticism. Attempts are made by this means to devastate our younger generation ideologically and prepare it for acceptance of the bourgeois world outlook.

This raises acutely the question of the need for graphic, skillful, convincing propaganda on the socialist way of life, with all the wealth of that concept, and for propaganda on communist morality and the best traditions and customs of our people. We must seek to organize the young people's education in such a way as to ensure their harmonious development -- both in the working and in the ideological, moral and aesthetic respects. The formation of a communist world outlook in the generations embarking on their aware life is, as L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his address to the conference, one of the most urgent tasks of our ideological activity.

Finally, an important, key subject which should be at the epicenter of ideological struggle -- the HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE.

Every person needs to be sure that he will not lose his job and means of existence tomorrow, that his children will live under more dignified conditions. It is perfectly understandable that people give preference to the system on which they pin their hopes for a better future.

The strength of our ideology lies precisely in the fact that Marxism-Leninism opens up before society the prospect of constant progress. Understanding this, bourgeois ideologists have sought and continue to seek some alternative to communism. As a result of this search the concepts of the "postindustrial" and "postcapitalist" society, the "technotronic era," the "information age" and others have arisen. They are all ultimately built on the false premise that scientific and technical progress alone, without fundamental social transportations, will ensure universal prosperity, that is, it will make it possible to extend the age of capitalism into infinity.

These concepts emerged in a period when the economic situation was relatively favorable to capitalism. However, calculations that the scientific and technical revolution will help capitalism to overcome its organic faults have not been confirmed, as was to be expected. Crisis processes including the energy, ecological and currency and financial crises, the aggravation of relations between the developed capitalist states and the developing countries, and the growth of crime, drug addiction and violence in the capitalist countries have been intensive. In the United States, for instance, last year 1/3 of all families were victims of criminal violence. This was stated by none other than the U.S. President himself. It is difficult for a Soviet person even to imagine that crime could acquire such dimensions. The danger of war has increased as a result of the U.S. militarist course. All this predetermined the sharp turn from cheerful forecasts to pessimistic predictions of the supposedly inevitable collapse of all civilization. Bourgeois futurologists have begun to intimidate people with pictures of nuclear catastrophe, a clash between the rich "north" and the poor "south" and so forth.

Of course, this in no way means a renunciation of attempts to assure the future for capitalism. Alongside the alarmist, panic-stricken prophecies of many Western scientists, official ideological centers are continuing to compile dozens of forecasts depicting the year 2000 and beyond as an era of a new rebirth of capitalism.

All this requires that our social scientists pay great attention to revealing the SOCIALIST PROSPECT, relying on in-depth analysis of the trends and processes of modern social development taking into consideration all its complexity and contradiction.

Great significance is also given to elaborating and propagandizing the Marxist-Leninist approach to the solution of the PRESENT-DAY GLOBAL PROBLEMS -- the satisfaction of energy and raw material needs and the need to supply food for the earth's growing population, to conserve nature and to overcome the profound gulf between economically developed and developing countries.

Analysis of all these problems shows convincingly that their radical solution can only be achieved on a socialist basis. But steps must be taken now against their further aggravation. This requires primarily extensive international cooperation.

These, comrades, are some of the topical directions of ideological activity, and they will obviously be the subject of thorough discussion at the conference.

III.

THE ORGANIZATION AND THE STYLE, FORMS AND METHODS OF PROPAGANDA constitute another group of questions which merit close attention. In today's conditions, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, it is just as important to have a powerful ideological apparatus as it is to have strong defenses.

We have just such an apparatus. The task is to use it as productively as possible. This aspect will undoubtedly be comprehensively discussed at the conference. Permit me to dwell on certain key facets.

First of all, I want to draw your attention to the role of science in the solution of the tasks we are discussing. Effective educational work depends to a vast extent on its SCIENTIFIC STANDARD, on how fully the results of scientific research are utilized. It is axiomatic to say that to be successful in the ideological struggle you must first know your opponent, understand the different concepts on which bourgeois propaganda is based and clearly recognize their class significance. The primary role here is naturally performed by our experts.

Soviet philosophers, economists, lawyers, historians and representatives of other areas of Marxist-Leninist science have done a great deal in recent years to provide propaganda with a high-quality theoretical foundation in the struggle against anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. The first studies have appeared on methods of criticizing bourgeois concepts. Nevertheless, science must provide propaganda with much more.

In many respects criticism of bourgeois ideology is fragmentary. Some important areas of modern bourgeois thought remain unscrutinized. Most important of all, our scientists are slow to appraise the changes which are taking place in bourgeois politics and ideology and are reflected in the content of Western propaganda. As a result, it is often "yesterday's targets," so to speak, which are being fired at. Obviously the scientists attending this conference will be thinking of ways of eliminating this substantial shortcoming.

Another equally crucial task facing science is the more vigorous and comprehensive elaboration of the sociological, psychological and teaching aspects of information and propaganda activity. Take, for example, the following questions: How does political consciousness take shape? What factors influence this process? What mental stereotypes have to be overcome? The elaboration of these and other similar problems would be a great help to propagandists.

Propaganda is really effective only if there is well-organized feedback, objective assessment and records of reactions to various theses and their effectiveness. A propagandist or lecturer's words can reach the audience and have the desired effect only when they have a clear idea of people's preoccupations, feelings, aspirations and needs. So the systematic study of public opinion and of the value orientation of the different categories of the population is becoming increasingly significant. Sociology and our other scientific disciplines must solve this important task in conjunction with party organizations.

The next major question is associated with the MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL BASE OF OUR PROPAGANDA and the training of its cadres. Needless to say, in an era of scientific and technical revolution its potential depends to a vast extent on the availability of modern means of disseminating information. The party is devoting paramount attention to this. New printing plants are constantly being set up, television transmitters are reaching more and more people and equipment and apparatus are being renewed. This will continue to be done.

I recall that the 26th CPSU Congress envisaged the continued formation of an integrated, automated communications network on the basis of up-to-date information transmission systems, the development of color television, the wider use of artificial satellites for organizing multichannel transmission and so forth.

But even now, comrades, we possess a sound technological base. Judge for yourselves: Practically the entire population has access to radio and the vast majority are able to watch television programs. All republics and oblasts have their own radio studios and there are television centers nearly everywhere. The capacity of our publishing houses is such that there are on average around 5 copies of a single print run of newspapers and journals and 24 books per year per family.

So it is a matter of making prudent use of available technical potential and getting a bigger return. And this depends primarily on the standard of propaganda organization and the propaganda quality. You will agree that one good, high-quality item is normally worth several dozen unremarkable, flaccid items that miss the mark.

Propaganda is conducted by people. The results of propaganda work ultimately depend on their knowledge, skill and creative thirst and on the depth of their understanding of their responsibility. We now have a large, skilled detachment of journalists and editors. Hundreds of thousands of propagandists are working in the party education system. There are political information and agitation workers in every labor collective. An entire army of lecturers is involved in the activities of the Znaniye society.

It is the paramount task of party committees to skillfully direct the work of propaganda cadres, to see to their training and their correct use. Capable, talented people must be cherished and helped to improve their ideological standard and professional expertise and their ability to polemicize and cogently refute the views of our ideological opponent. There are some fine examples of this.

There is a whole range of crucial tasks associated with the problem of IMPROVING THE STYLE AND METHODS OF PROPAGANDA ACTIVITY. You will recall how seriously this matter was treated at the 26th party congress: "Haven't our forms of mass political work become too stilted? It was different when people lacked the training and education. But now we are dealing with the modern Soviet man." When he reads bland, banal language and generalities, the congress noted, he simply switches on the television or radio and puts the paper down.

Warning against what V.I. Lenin called "political blather," the party demands that when it comes to the most acute and complex questions people should be talked to "on equal terms" -- that is, in a serious and lively manner, shunning cliches and standard collection of neat formulas. In other words, PROPAGANDA MUST BE TRUTHFUL, TOPICAL, PROFOUND IN CONTEXT AND CLEAR IN FORM.

Unfortunately, some of our propagandists are still captives of obsolete ideas on this score. There are those who argue: I may not say anything new, but I do not make any mistakes. But the practice of avoiding urgent problems and trying to smooth the rough edges, like mindless verbiage, not only devalue propaganda items but do a great deal of harm. Indeed, unless people find serious answers to the questions that are worrying them, they will be compelled willy-nilly to seek other sources of information, and bourgeois propaganda is always ready to exploit this.

PROMPTNESS is equally important. When Soviet television, radio and press drag their feet and when the lecturer and propagandist are slow to act, an ideological vacuum is created which our ideological opponent does his utmost to fill. It is very important to make sure that Western propaganda services' tendentious information is always countered by explanations and interpretations of fast-moving events which have already been broadcast on our radio and television or published in the press.

Full and prompt information on all the topical questions of domestic and international life is the vital requirement today of millions of Soviet people, and it is at the same time one of the best means of political education.

It has to be said that this requirement is not being fully satisfied not because our propaganda is not working as well as it used to; on the contrary, we can generally say there have been marked improvements in this area. But there has been a considerable increase in working people's erudition, and their ideological and cultural needs are much greater.

The question of DIFFERENTIATION OF PROPAGANDA ITEMS must not be overlooked. We are all very well aware that besides the general themes there are specific topics which worry individual categories of the population. Our ideological opponents are also well aware of this and they take pains to consider the specific nature of the target. When talking to the working class they place great emphasis on "trade union freedoms" in the capitalist world. They go to great lengths to describe to our kolkhoz peasantry the imaginary advantages of private farming. When addressing the intelligentsia they emphasize the alleged unlimited creative freedoms in the West. They look for the right approach to young people, women, veterans, believers -- literally all the various social groups.

Needless to say, in propaganda we must take into account the refined methods of our ideological opponents and find appropriate arguments depending on the interests and mentality of each social stratum.

There is another, so to speak, organizational aspect to the differentiation problem. I mean the need for a correct distribution of tasks among the different institutions participating in propaganda work. The press, radio, television, the party and Komsomol education system and lecture propaganda have specific features determined by, among other things, the nature of the audience they are addressing. Of course, if they perform tasks which are not specific to them, if they duplicate one another, this is bound to lead to failures.

I also want to talk about the important and unique role played in ideological activity by LITERATURE AND ART. It would be difficult to exaggerate their role and ideological, moral and political influence.

The party has noted, as a positive fact, our artists' increased attention to the "production theme," the area which is the forefront of the struggle for communism. Unfortunately, besides talented novels, plays and movies, many banal, derivative works are appearing on this theme. Also unsatisfactory is the standard of many literary and cinematographic workers dealing with an important patriotic theme -- the life of the Soviet Armed Forces.

It goes without saying that the Soviet reader wants to encounter not one-dimensional, idealized characters but real heroes, heroes embodying deep conviction and moral nobility in their destiny and character and the ability to think clearly and act decisively. This kind of hero -- true-to-life and genuinely modern -- will actively counter in the consciousness of the reader and viewer the supermen of the big foreign movies and the cult of consumerism and egotistical individualism.

Something must also be said about artistic journalism. It has always been at the forefront of the ideological struggle, but it is particularly vital today. It is good to see in a number of outstanding journalistic works not only essays, articles and lampoons but sometimes also novels, plays and poetry. However, the number of authors active in this genre is still too small. Creative unions, above all the USSR Writers Union, really should do all they can to encourage this very important sphere of creative activity.

Finally, a substantial reserve for improving our ideological work is THE STUDY AND DISSEMINATION OF ITS LEADING EXPERIENCE. There are many instructive examples here. A wealth of experience of using diverse means and methods of ideological work has been accumulated in the Moscow and Leningrad Oblast party organizations. They have a well-organized, comprehensive system for supplying working people with information on topical issues of domestic and foreign policy, problems of socioeconomic development and the ideological struggle.

Propaganda commissions are operating successfully in many party organizations in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan and Georgia, the Maritime and Khabarovsk Krays, in other republics and oblasts and at party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms; party committees regularly analyze questions raised by lecturers and speakers and prepare analytical surveys of the state of public opinion and problems arising in this connection. It is worth looking at the propaganda work experience of the Estonian Communists and also the Latvian and Lithuanian party organizations, which are in forward positions in the ideological battle, Presumably we will all be able to acquaint ourselves more closely with this experience in the next few days.

The final question I would like to pose is that of ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS AND AGGRESSIVENESS OF IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITY. It is no secret that some comrades still tend to assess work results in terms of the number of measures implemented. As soon as the question of propaganda comes up people immediately start talking about the number of publications, talks and radio and television broadcasts. However, the real results of ideological work can, of course, only be discovered by assessing its effect on people and by assessing the growth of their political awareness, their labor activeness and their desire to do well in socialist competition, in managing production and in all spheres of society's life.

There is another side to the question. Our international ties are constantly developing. Many thousands of Soviet citizens are working abroad and making business and tourist trips. More and more people are visiting our country. There is a general widening of the process of direct personal contact between people. This is a good thing and we welcome it.

It is important, however, for Soviet people at home and abroad, to bear their Soviet citizenship with dignity and to recognize with whom they are dealing -- friend or foe. Always be ready to explain and, when necessary, defend our party's domestic and international line, refute incorrect opinions, not to mention hostile attacks, and cogently convey to the interlocutor our Soviet viewpoint. Ultimately this is also a very important indicator of the effectiveness of ideological work of which every party organization must be aware.

Socialism is on the historical offensive. This objective reality of the modern era must be broadly revealed in all propaganda and ideological work.

During the years of Soviet power our party and our people have more than once encountered fierce imperialist attacks. But we have progressed confidently, surmounting all obstacles. Attempts to hinder our progress toward communism are all the more futile now that we have a developed socialist society, now that there exists the powerful community of socialist countries and now that millions of working people all over the world are rallying to the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

The entire course of mankind's development shows that the future belongs to socialism. This is where our optimism comes from. This is what inspires our active, forceful struggle for the cause of communism.

Practically the entire range of questions relating to conducting propaganda in conditions of the exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the world arena has been submitted for examination by the conference. It is the first time we have had a conference covering such a large number of topics and one reflecting such a wide range of interests. It is particularly important, therefore, that it take place in an atmosphere of lively, creative discussion and produce substantial results.

SHULTZ VISITS CANADA, DISCUSSES TRADE RELATIONS

LD250818 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Washington October 25 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is paying a visit to Canada. The agenda of the talks which Shultz, making his first foreign visit since assuming office, will have with the Canadian leaders, including Prime Minister Trudeau, has not been officially announced. Commentators point out, however, that the talks will concentrate primarily on the numerous problems and difficulties characterizing the present-day state of American-Canadian relations.

These difficulties have been caused to a large extent by Washington's overt desire to compel Canada to unconditionally subordinate its national interests to those of the United States. This is particularly obvious in the case of deep-going trade and economic contradictions between the two countries. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the U.S. Congress has already passed more than 50 bills directly affecting Canada's economic interests.

AP points out in its turn that the talks to be conducted by Shultz will focus on foreign-policy problems on a number of which, such as East-West relations, the positions of the sides are far from identical.

STATE DEPARTMENT CONFERENCE CALLED 'PROVOCATIVE'

LD240906 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- PRAVDA describes as "interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries and as export of counter-revolution" the provocative gathering which took place within the walls of the U.S. Department of State and which was designated a conference on matters of democratisation of communist countries. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz himself delivered a keynote speech.

Truly there is no limit to hypocrisy! the newspaper writes. Speeches about "struggle for democracy" in countries which are far away from U.S. shores were delivered at a time when in the streets of Boston there was still a smell of tear gas after a cruel reprisal by police against a peaceful demonstration of citizens who protested against the rampage of Ku-Kluxers.

Human rights were spoken of at a time when in the United States itself more than 15 million Americans are deprived of the elementary and most vital right to work and to existence worthy of man. The word "freedom" was pronounced in vain -- what kind of freedom can there be if millions of Americans, as admitted by the U.S. press itself, are under vigilant surveillance of the FBI, CIA and other divisions of the "intelligence community."

Again and again reactionary U.S. circles demonstrate unwillingness to reckon with the realities of the present-day world, PRAVDA stresses. Brandishing the "big stick," they would like to "restore order" everywhere. But those days have gone never to return.

CHINA

PRC LEADERS SAY DIALOGUE WITH USSR TO CONTINUE

Premier Zhao Ziyang

OW240415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0405 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, Oct 24 KYODO -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said Saturday that China would continue its dialogue with the Soviet Union whether the Soviets maintain or drop a hegemonistic policy. China's continued opposition to the Soviet hegemonism and the Beijing-Moscow dialogue are not contradictory to each other, Zhao told Japanese dietman Yoshimi Furui. Zhao said the Chinese dialogue with Moscow does not mean that China ceased to oppose the hegemonism.

The Chinese diplomacy, based on the principle of independence and the five-point peace principle, has not changed, and China will never use the so-called Soviet card or America card in diplomacy, Zhao said.

Deng Xiaoping

OW250646 Hong Kong AFP in English 0622 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct 25 (AFP) -- Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping said today that there were still "many problems" between China and the Soviet Union after the first round of discussions between the two countries for an improvement in their relations. In a brief reply to questions by French newsmen, Mr Deng said it was therefore necessary to continue the consultations.

The Chinese leader yesterday told Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Japanese Komeito Party, that the exploratory talks held in Beijing this month with Soviet representatives had not produced any concrete results. Relations between the two Communist countries have been tense for the past 20 years.

USSR FRIENDSHIP BENEFITED CHINA IN WORLD WAR II

OW221011 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Alekseyev talk on mutual support between the Soviet and Chinese people in their common struggle against fascist forces -- 12th in series entitled "Fragments of the History of Soviet-Chinese Friendship"]

[Excerpts] In June 1941, fascist Germany perfidiously attacked the Soviet Union, and the great war waged by the Soviet people to defend their country thus began.

The sympathy of the progressive Chinese public was with the Soviet people, who bore the main burden in the struggle against Hitler's Germany. The Chinese people's resistance against Japanese aggression from 1941 to 1945 undoubtedly tied up Japan's forces, making it difficult for Japan to attack the Soviet Union, although the main deterrent factor was, after all, the Soviet Union's own military strength.

Taking into consideration the possibility of a Japanese attack, to defend the motherland throughout the war the Soviet Government kept nearly 40 divisions and powerful air force and naval units in the Far East to guard the border region. This not only reliably safeguarded the far eastern border of the Soviet Union, but tied up Japanese forces, which would otherwise have been used in other parts of China.

The Soviet people's heroic and tenacious struggle against the fascist aggressors between 1941 and 1945 encouraged the patriotic forces among the Chinese people and gave them confidence to defeat the Japanese aggressors. The Chinese people warmly praised the Red Army's victories, because every victory won by the Soviet Union in the war against Hitler's Germany was a most effective support for China in its war of resistance against Japan.

The victory after victory won by the Soviet Union against Germany had a direct bearing on the political situation in China, warning the Kuomintang elements against launching a large-scale civil war and making it difficult for them to pursue their policy of collaborating with Japan. This was also very important. As we all know, during the difficult period of the war between the Soviet Union and Hitler's Germany, the Kuomintang stepped up pressures on the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army, and the so-called anticommunist campaign against the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia special region was scheduled to be started in the summer of 1943. The Kuomintang massed 700,000 troops and launched their attack on this region in May 1943. However, the offensive was discontinued later. Changes in the international situation resulting from Soviet victories at Stalingrad and Kursk had to a very large extent dissuaded the Kuomintang. The Soviet Union started its resolute offensive and began to annihilate Hitler's forces. At the same time, it was prepared to give support to China.

TASHKENT STRESSES USSR DESIRE FOR TIES WITH PRC

GF241350 Tashkent International Service in Uighur 1230 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Station observer commentary: "The Interests of the Peoples of the Soviet Union and the PRC"]

[Summary] The way the Soviet Union wishes to normalize its relations with the PRC was reflected in the speech Leonid Brezhnev delivered in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan SSR. Comrade Brezhnev said we believe that it is important to normalize relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC on the basis of mutual respect and mutual interest and to strengthen them significantly. Our current relations with a number of countries in Asia have contributed significantly toward strengthening the essence of peace in Asia and in the world at large.

"The CPSU and the Soviet Government have exerted determined efforts during past years to normalize relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC. The Soviet Union proposed the establishment of relations at every level, particularly at a high level, between the two sides. The Soviet Union also proposed the signing of a number of agreements and (?accords) with the PRC for nonaggression and for nonindulgence in the use of force. In his speech in Tashkent in March this year, Comrade Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union had never threatened the PRC and will not do so."

Comrade Brezhnev also expressed preparedness to develop relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC on the basis of respect for each other's interests and noninterference in each other's affairs. This concerns the relations between the two countries in the economic, scientific and cultural and political fields.

"The years of friendship and cooperation between the two countries have proved that favorable relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC comply with the very old interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the PRC, with the interests of global socialism and with the interests of the international struggle. It is worthy to mention at this point that Soviet-PRC friendship and brotherly cooperation have foiled the plans drawn up by U.S. hegemonists and their allies aimed at (?binding) the young PRC with economic and political [word indictinct] chains.

"The Soviet Union's [words indistinct] have obstructed U.S. intentions to deal a nuclear blow on the PRC. The peace-loving initiatives launched by the Soviet Union and the PRC contributed toward preventing a new world war, maintaining and consolidating peace and developing relations between states and [word indistinct]. The PRC's close cooperation in the international arena with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the peace-loving world society was conducive toward the [words indistinct] of the PRC."

U.S. KADENA COMMUNICATIONS CE R POSES 'THREAT'

OW222049 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] A U.S. military representative admitted that there is a huge communication and liaison center on the Kadena Air Force base on Okinawa island, Japan, which is part of the United States' global military communication and liaison network. According to a KYODO report, the U.S. representative made the statement after a high-ranking representative of the Japanese Communist Party charged that the center is used for guiding B-52 bombers to concentrate nuclear bombings on target. The U.S. representative evaded answering the charge and merely explained that the communication and liaison center only serves to direct and monitor U.S. military aircraft.

Foreign observers held that the existence of such a communication and liaison center on Okinawa poses a threat to neighboring countries. According to a WASHINGTON POST report, 100 targets on the territory of the People's Republic of China are also targeted by U.S. nuclear missiles.

JAPAN'S LDP FACTIONAL STRUGGLE OUTLINED

LD221524 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1925 GMT 18 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's decision to resign has sharply intensified the struggle among Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] factions. Each is striving to put forward its own candidate for head of government. This behind-the-scenes struggle among LDP leaders has been dubbed the war of former prime ministers. Indeed, five former prime ministers are taking part in it: On the one hand, Suzuki and Tanaka, and on the other hand, Kishi, Miki and Fukuda. Their rivalry was actually one of the reasons for Suzuki's unexpected resignation. The basic reason was, of course, the serious economic problems that the Suzuki government proved incapable of solving. As a result it increasingly lost popularity with the voters, and recent public opinion polls showed that only 16 percent of those questioned supported it.

But other factors played a role, too. It is known that Suzuki is closely linked to the leader of the largest parliamentary faction of LDP deputies, Tanaka, but this party boss is under investigation. He is accused of receiving in his time over 500 million yen in bribes from the American Lockheed aircraft company. Officially Tanaka even had to leave the ruling party, but nevetheless, as we have said, he remains in effect the leader of its biggest faction. Sentencing in the Tanaka affair is due to be announced early next year. If he is found guilty, Suzuki will also find himself in a difficult situation. A number of LDP leaders think it is time for him to free himself of the influence of such a compromised figure. Nevertheless, Tanaka and Suzuki continue to act hand in hand, trying again to install their own man at the helm in Japan.

The president of the ruling party in Japan can be elected in three ways: by consensus of the leaders of all the party's factions, by an election involving all members of the party, or finally only by the deputies representing it in parliament. That is, they wanted to secure the nomination of the new LDP president, and consequently prime minister of the country, by means of a behind-the-scenes deal. They did not succeed. As news agencies reported, faction leaders did not arrive at a consensus. Now, evidently, an election is inevitable, although it has been decided not to begin the election campaign for another week in order to give the party chiefs one more chance to agree among themselves.

Nevertheless, the candidates for the post of party president and prime minister have already been announced. Observers consider that Yasuhiro Nakasone, nicknamed Weathervane, current chief of Japan's Administrative Management Agency, who sits in the Cabinet as a minister of state, has the best chance. He earned his nickname because it is thought that Nakasone changes his course according to how the political wind is blowing. He is supported by the Tanaka and Suzuki factions. This report has led to a rise in the shares of companies fulfilling military orders. It is known that Nakasone is linked to Japan's military-industrial circles. His candidacy is very much to Washington's liking, too.

Nakasone's strongest opponent is Toshio Komoto, chief of the Economic Planning Agency. He enjoys popularity among Japanese businessmen. The third candidate for the post of head of government is Shintaro Abe, the current minister of international trade and industry. Apart from the fact that he holds an important position himself, Abe is also the son-in-law of former Prime Minister Kishi and naturally enjoys his support. Finally, the fourth candidate is Ichiro Nakagawa, chief of the Science and Technologh Agency. As observers note, whoever becomes the new head of the Japanese Government, the country's policy is hardly likely to undergo any marked change. In general all these people think the same way.

DPRK'S KIM PONG-CHU MEETS SOVIET TRADE GROUP

SK200355 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] On 18 October, a delegation of Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions was met by Comrade Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. The two sides had talks on the activities of the trade unions of the two countries and discussed issues on promoting cooperation and exchanges between the trade unions of the two countries.

KWP DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW, UKRAINE 13-21 SEP

SK220108 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] A (?propagandists') delegation of the KWP [Korean Workers Party] Central Committee visited the USSR from 13 to 21 September in accordance with the exchange program between the CPSU and KWP. During their stay in the USSR, the Korean guests visited Moscow and (?Kharkov), one of the industrial centers in the Ukraine. The party officials from the DPRK observed the life and works of the Soviet people and ideological education conducted in the parties and organizations. They had talks with officials of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee and of the (?Kharkov) committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

During their stay in the USSR, the guests of the DPRK lectured on the Korean people's struggle for national reunification and socialist construction in the northern half of the republic.

BRIEFS

DPRK GEOLOGICAL DELEGATION -- In accordance with a plan for cooperation between the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the DPRK Academy of Sciences, a DPRK geological delegation headed by Professor (Han Yong-yon), chief of a department of the Geological and Geographical Research Institute of the DPRK Academy of Sciences, has arrived in our country. Included in the geological delegation are third-level researcher Comrade (Kang Hyong-kap) and a geological and mineralogical academic comrade (Yun Yong-hwa). The DPRK specialists will stay in our country for 1 month, during which they will acquaint themselves with the achievements of the Soviet colleagues and inspect some scientific research institutes. Yesterday, the DPRK guests inspected the Geology, Ore and Mineral Research Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, which has discovered the most modern technique for sorting ores and minerals. They had talks with the authoritative specialists of the institute. [Text] [Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 19 Oct 82 SK]

TRUONG CHINH STOPS IN MOSCOW ON RETURN TRIP

Airport Welcome

OW221311 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] On his way back from the Republic of Cuba, Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP [Vietnam Communist Party] Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of state, stopped over in Moscow on 20 October. Comrade Truong Chinh was head of a Vietnamese party-state delegation which returned from an official, friendship visit to Cuba.

Welcoming Comrade Truong Chinh at Moscow airport were Comrade Gilashvili, vice chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet officials. Also present among the welcoming party was Dinh Nho Liem, Vietnamese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union.

Meeting With Tikhonov

LD221534 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- A meeting was held in the Kremlin today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Truong Chinh.

Questions of mutual interest were discussed in the course of the talk.

Soviet-Vietnamese relations, said Nikolay Tikhonov, are based on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, which was signed in 1978, is the firm foundation of these fraternal relations.

[Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam at 1300 GMT on 22 October carries a report on the Tikhonov-Truong Chinh meeting which adds the following passage to the third paragraph:

["Our solidarity and unity and our impartial concern over each other's achievements are always in the service of the great cause of socialism and peace. The entire Soviet people are very happy over this reality. Comrade Tikhonov continued: Beloved and esteemed Comrade Truong Chinh: The recent visit to the Soviet Union by the SRV delegation headed by you was eloquent new proof that we share the same objectives and aspirations of our class and that we are united. We are firmly convinced that the Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation will be even more comprehensive and positive and will continue to contribute to achieving the tasks of peaceful construction laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 5th VCP Congress."]

Nikolay Tikhonov noted with profound satisfaction the identity of views of the two countries on topical international problems, the joint determination to fight for durable peace in the world.

The Soviet Communists, the Soviet people as a whole highly appreciate Socialist Vietnam's contribution to the cause of preservation of peace, its struggle for peace and stability in South East Asia, its efforts aimed at further consolidation of the ties of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation of the three countries of Indochina.

Nikolay Tikhonov recalled the words that Leonid Brezhnev said at a dinner in honour of the party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: "We know full well: Nothing can shake the will of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for a new life. Siding with them are true and reliable friends. And our Leninist party, our Soviet state have been, are and will be among those friends". These words reflect the sentiments and the will of the Soviet people, they express the consistent internationalist stand of our state.

[Moscow in Vietnamese concludes:

["The meeting between Comrades Tikhonov and Truong Chinh took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, cordiality and total identity of views."]

Awards Ceremony

OW231335 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Today in the Kremlin Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV State Council, presented Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, with the highest award of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: the Order of the Gold Star. Comrade Tikhonov has been honored with this award for his outstanding contribution to strengthening and developing the great friendship, combat solidarity and all-round cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the USSR.

Today Truong Chinh also presented the high Vietnamese award, the Ho Chi Minh Order, to Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Present at the conferring of the awards on the Soviet side were Comrade Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrades Baybakov, Bodyul, Dymshits, Kostandov, Makeyev, Marchuk, Novikov, Nuriyev, Smirnov, Talyzin; Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the Council of Ministers; Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Department for Liaison with Communist and Workers' Parties of Socialist Countries; and Firyubin, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Present on the Vietnamese side were comrades Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and deputy chairman of the SRV State Council, and Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Commitee and SRV foreign minister, and other officials.

The Soviet and Vietnamese comrades warmly congratulated Comrades Tikhonov and Arkhipov of their high awards, and wished them great successes in their work for the good of the CPSU and the Soviet state, in the interests of further strengthening of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation.

Truong Chinh Speech

BK230830 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Oct 82

["Text" of 22 October speech by SRV Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh at Moscow ceremony presenting the SRV's Order of the Gold Star to Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, and the Ho Chi Minh Order to Arkhipov, first vice chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrades Tikhonov and Arkhipov,

Dear comrade leaders of the Soviet party and state,

It is a great honor for me to be here today on behalf of the VCP Central Committee and the SRV Council of State to present the Order of the Gold Star to Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, and the Ho Chi Minh Order to Comrade Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers.

Our Vietnamese people realize that Comrade Tikhonov is an outstanding leader in the militant staff of the CPSU and the Soviet state, an active activist of the world communist and workers movements, and a great friend of the Vietnamese people.

In your position as chairman of the Council of Ministers, together with the CPSU Central Committee headed by esteemed Comrade Brezhnev and together with the entire fraternal Soviet party and people, you, comrade, have made and are making great contributions to the consolidation and development of the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two countries of Vietnam and the Soviet Union as well as to providing support and assistance for the Vietnamese people in their construction and defense of Socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Our people also realize that Comrade Arkhipov is an experienced statesman of the Soviet Union. For many years now, you, comrade, have contributed duly to the constant growth of the Soviet national economy and to the development of the Soviet Union's foreign economic policy.

In your previous position as chairman of the Soviet Subcommittee of the USSR-Vietnam Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee and in your present position as first vice chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, you, comrade, have contributed and are contributing actively to the strengthening of the effective all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. You have wholeheartedly assisted the Vietnamese people in restoring their national economy and building and defending socialism.

Dear esteemed comrades,

Following the presentation of the highest awards by our state to various Soviet leading comrades, especially Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, this time the presentation of Vietnam's highest awards to Comrades Tikhonov and Arkhipov once again bespeaks the profound revolutionary sentiments, the sincere gratitude and the close attachment of the party, state and people of Vietnam to the fraternal Soviety party, state and people who have been and are giving their wholehearted and utmost support and assistance to our people in their cause of building and defending the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Dear comrades,

Allow me to warmly congratulate Comrades Tikhonov and Arkhipov on these noble awards of the Vietnamese state and to sincerely wish all of you comrades good health and still greater achievements in performing your lofty and significant missions for the benefit of the Soviet people and for the sake of socialism and world peace.

May the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two parties and the two peoples be increasingly consolidated and developed.

Tikhonov Reply

BK231120 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Oct 82

["Text" of speech by Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers at 22 October Moscow ceremony to receive the SRV's Order of the Gold Star -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrade Truong Chinh and dear comrades:

It is a great honor to be awarded the Order of the Gold Star. I highly value this award and express my profound gratitude to the VCP Central Committee and the SRV State Council and Government.

This award is, first of all, a recognition of the great contributions by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to further strenghtening the truly fraternal relations between our two parties and between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples.

The Soviet-Vietnamese relations are established on the unchangeable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in 1978 is the firm base of these fraternal relations. Our unity, solidarity and unselfish mutual concern for each other's achievements are serving the great cause of socialism and peace. This has pleased the Soviet people profoundly.

The recent visit by a Vietnamese party-state delegation led by respected and beloved Comrade Truong Chinh demonstrated eloquently that we share the same goals and class aspirations, and asserted our solidarity. We are firmly convinced that Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation will become ever more comprehensive and increasingly developed, and will continue to help positively implement the peace-building tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress and the 5th VCP Congress.

Today I am very pleased to point out that our viewpoints on current international problems are unanimous and our will to struggle for lasting world peace is the same. The Soviet Communists and all the Soviet people highly value the SRV's contributions to the maintenance of peace, Vietnam's struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and its efforts to further consolidate the friendly and fraternal relations, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation among the three Indochinese countries.

Now I would like to recall Comrade Brezhnev's statement during a reception for your party-state delegations: We know that nothing can shake the will of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples to build a new life. They have loyal and reliable friends. The Leninist party and our Soviet state have been, are and will be counted among these friends. These words have reflected the Soviet people's feelings and will and our state's unswerving stand of internationalism.

Once again I would like to express my heartfelt thanks for this lofty award and all the kind words about me. I promise to work continually and incessantly toward developing and consolidating even more strongly the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship.

Departure for SRV

LD232230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Truong Chinh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau, and chairman of the State Council, who stopped over in the Soviet Union after the completion of an official friendly visit by a Vietnamese party and state delegation to the Republic of Cuba, has left Moscow for home. At the airport he was seen off by Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other official figures.

REAGAN-SUHARTO TALKS REVEAL 'CONTRADICTIONS'

PM221015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report from V. Neznamov roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Differences Remain"]

[Text] Talks have taken place in the White House between President R. Reagan and Indonesian President Suharto, who was on a 1-day official visit to the United States, TASS reports. Addressing correspondents, a high-ranking spokesman for the U.S. Administration made it clear that Washington intends to extend its military support for Jakarta.

At the same time, during the talks between Reagan and Suharto certain contradictions between Washington and Jakarta emerged. In this connection he admitted that the Indonesian side listed a series of problems which cause it concern. It is reported, in particular, that the program for rearming Japan, supported by the United States, is a cause of fears for Indonesia and other countries in the region.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH WARSAW PACT CHIEFS

LD231212 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw October 23 TASS -- General of the Army Wojiech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, representatives of the command and headquarters of the Joint Armed Forces as well as the heads of the delegations who attended here a meeting of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces.

General Brioni Florian Siwicki, chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army, deputy minister of national defence, took part in the meeting.

The commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces informed the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee about the current activities and tasks of the military council as well as the decisions taken at the meeting.

In his statement General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed specifically that the Warsaw Treaty, a defensive coalition of socialist states, is a decisive factor for a lasting peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. The Polish People's Republic and its armed forces, he said, have been invariably an important and reliable part of the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

POLISH 'PUBLICIST' CITED ON WESTERN INTERFERENCE

LD221534 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0435 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct (TASS) -- "It is clearer than ever before," Polish publicist Jerzy Kraszewski remarks in an article published in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, "that the socio-economic crisis in our country stems not only -- and possibly not so much -- from domestic difficulties as from a preplanned, secret and open subversion by anticommunist centers and American special services. That subversion has caused our country tremendous harm." But the plans to detach Poland from the socialist community, the article remarks, have failed. The enemy, unwilling to accept defeat, is trying to disturb law and order and to slow the pace of stabilization. "The economic blackmail and propaganda attacks against socialist Poland continue. But an inglorious end to them may confidently be expected!"

"Analyzing the street disturbances of 31 August and similar excesses this autumn, which again prompt memories of the pogrom scenes in which young people [yuntsy] took part," Jerzy Kraszewski writes, "one cannot help wondering who is hiding behind the juvenile bit-part actors, who produced the provocative play? There can be but one answer: the trail leads to the former Solidarity personalities. They are the ones who are trying to stir things up at enterprises, higher educational establishments, high schools and other schools and passing around illegal tracts and bulletins. They are calling for resistance, street demonstrations and confrontation with the authorities. From their mouths the words have resounded: Let the blood flow.

"These provocations have again shown," the publicist emphasizes, "that the Solidarity activists are extremely bad enemies of socialism. They were and still are at the service of Western anticommunist centers."

GRISHIN RECEIVES WARSAW MAYOR, DELEGATION

LD221632 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] A delegation from Warsaw is in Moscow at the invitation of the Moscow Gorispolkom. The delegation, headed by Debicki, mayor of the Polish capital, was received by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, took part in the meeting.

CSSR GENERAL ON ARMY'S ROLE, TIES WITH USSR

PM221245 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Oct 82 p 3

[TASS correspondent A. Senin interview with Col Gen Miloslav Blahnik, chief of the Czechoslovak People's Army General Staff and CSSR first deputy minister of national defence: "On a Fraternal Army's Holiday" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] This year, Col Gen Miloslav Blahnik, chief of the Czechoslovak People's Army General Staff and CSSR first deputy minister of national defense, stated in an interview with TASS correspondent A. Senin, we can state with pride that the Czechoslovak People's Army has fulfilled the tasks resulting from the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. The Czechoslovak People's Army has raised its combat skill, its morale and political condition has strengthened, and our soldiers have mastered modern combat equipment.

The Czechoslovak People's Army servicemen's readiness to fulfill the tasks has been convincingly demonstrated not only by crucial tests at the end of the training year, but by a number of exercises, including those in cooperation with fraternal armies within the Warsaw Pact. This was shown by our troops' actions during the Shield-82 exercise, which took place in Bulgaria. We are achieving these successes thanks to the further strengthening of the party's leading role, which is the key source of the army's high combat readiness, and thanks to the tireless concern of the CPCZ Central Committee and of G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, personally.

Czechoslovak People's Army servicemen show in their practical actions that they are devoting all their energies to the achievement of the goals set by the 16th CPCZ Congress, which pointed out that the Czechoslovak People's Army will continue to be built as an integral part of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states and as an army armed with the most up-to-date equipment, infinitely devoted to the party and the people and ready, together with the Soviet Army and the armies of other Warsaw Pact member-countries, to defend peace and socialism's gains.

The high morale of the Czechoslovak People's Army servicemen is expressed in their effective support for CPCZ policy, their understanding of the army's role in the worsening contemporary international situation and the extensive socialist competition which is directed to a decisive extent at perfecting the personnel's combat skills. The pledges adopted by the Czechoslovak People's Army servicemen in honor of Czechoslovak People's Army Day, the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR are being successfully fulfilled.

The source of our strength and confidence is the close cooperation with the Soviet Army, which stands as a model of the development of morale, vocational training and the resolution of questions of technical progress, and as an example of instilling socialist patriotism and internationalism. Fraternal contacts between the servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army are developing particularly successfully at the level of subunits of our army and subunits of the Central Group of Forces. They have become traditional and are assuming new forms all the time.

During this period combat friendship and fraternal cooperation have also deepened with other armies of Warsaw Pact member-states. A great role here is played by the participation of Czechoslovak People's Army troops in joint exercises, which not only give us new knowledge but provide for better understanding of each other, the exchange of experience and the establishment of personal friendship.

USSR, CSSR FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES CONFER

PM221017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] J. Rehorek, CSSR first deputy foreign minister, and D. Spacil, CSSR deputy foreign minister, were in Moscow 11-13 October. They had meetings with V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest.

ZAGLADIN IN ITALY: SOVIET SOCIALISM UNIQUE

AU231411 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 23 -- The "Soviet road to socialism" cannot necessarily be imitated in every national framework, according to Soviet Communist Party official Vadim Zagladin.

The statement was made in reply to a question in a televised interview aired by the Italian television network Thursday night on the validity of the "Soviet road to socialism" in all national situations.

"Can our road to socialism be repeated in a Western nation? I think not", Zagladin replied, "because each revolution, although it has something in common with other revolutions, is unique".

Zagladin is currently in Italy on a private visit and lecture tour on international issues.

Asked by the interviewer of events on Poland, the Soviet Communist Party official justified the steps taken by the military regime of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and asserted that they were taken to halt attempts by "forces preparing civil war", forces which "partially" existed "also within Solidarity", the independent union outlawed last week by the Polish parliament.

Zagladin, who will meet Monday with Italian Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer, met Wednesday with a PCI delegation headed by Giancarlo Pajetta, in charge of the party 's international affairs.

Zagladin's visit to Italy is the first by a Soviet Communist Party official since the military crackdown in Poland December 13 which was harshly criticized by the Italian Communist Party.

USSR, FRG END MEETING ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD221540 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn October 22 TASS -- Representatives of the Soviet and West German public today closed their two-day meeting here to discuss East-West relations and European security. The gathering was organised by the West German Friedrich-Ebert Fund, and the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

The conferees exchanged opinions on the aims, principles and prospects of the policy of peace and security in Europe as well as issues linked with talks on limiting and reducing strategic weapons, on nuclear arms in Europe, and on armed forces and armaments reductions in central Europe. They also discussed the forthcoming resumption of the Madrid review conference of 35 states.

After the introductory speech of Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), the floor was given to Hans Apel and Egon Bahr, SPD deputies in the Bundestag, and Bundeswehr Major-General (Tandeki). The Soviet views on the analysed issues were set forth by V.M. Falin, first deputy head of the International Information Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Colonel-General (N.F. Chernov), head of a department of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and Professor O.N. Bykov, a deputy director of the Institute of the World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The discussions revealed the great interest shown by the public in both countries in the soonest possible resolution of the pressing tasks of halting the arms build-up, removing the nuclear threat, and preserving and carrying forward the realistic trend in world politics launched in the 1970s and consolidated through the Helsinki Final Act.

AL-QADHDHAFI STOPS OVER IN USSR EN ROUTE TO PRC

Visit to Irkutsk

LD241820 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1750 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Moscow, 24 Oct (JANA) -- Tomorrow, Monday, the leader of the revolution will start an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of China, which will last a few days.

This afternoon the leader and his accompanying delegation stopped over in the town of Irkutsk in southern Siberia in the USSR on his way to Beijing.

The leader was met by the secretary of the Central Committee of the regional Communist Party, the first deputy of the regional head of government and the secretary and members of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in the Soviet Union.

Telegram to Brezhnev

LD241930 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Flying over the territory of the Soviet Union, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, sent a telegram to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev from aboard his aircraft, wishing the friendly Soviet people peace and prosperity. The telegram expresses confidence that friendship between our peoples will continue to strengthen and deepen in the interests of the struggle against imperialism and the enemies of peace and progress.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON MIDDLE EAST SITUATION CITED

TASS Report

LD230736 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 23 Oct 82

[PRAVDA Put an End to the Aggression in the Middle East" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 23 TASS -- In its criminal aggression in Lebanon, launched in June with the blessing of the USA, Israel pursued several aims. In the first place, PRAVDA writes editorially today, it wanted to destroy physically the combat units and leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, then staying in Lebanese territory. Tel Aviv rulers also hoped to establish in Lebanon a regime obedient to them and to conclude with it a peace treaty Camp David style. In other words, Israel wanted with the help of arms to wrest one more state from the Arab front and make it an Israeli partner. Furthermore, it was planning to strike at the Syrian contingents of the inter-Arab force in Lebanon, to oust them from Lebanon and to increase pressure on Syria in the hope of making Damascus more cooperative in relations with Washington and Tel Aviv.

Israel's actions, the newspaper says, fully agree with American expansionist policy in the Middle East. Indeed, it is well known that Washington's policy is prompted by its desire to establish military and political control over the oil-rich and strategically important Arab countries. Just as before, Israel in this case was doing the will of the American imperialism.

In 1983 the United States is to give Israel economic and military aid valued at about 2.2 billion dollars, PRAVDA says, stressing that Israel would not have been able to make a thrust into Lebanon and to practise genocide against the Palestinians had it not been for its "strategic alliance" with the USA.

This aggression was prepared at least in the course of three years and its general plans and details were undoubtedly discussed in Washington.

It can now be said with certainty that the aggressor has failed to reach the aims set. It failed to remove the Palestine problem from the agenda, to shake Syria's position and to impose its terms of peace on Lebanon, although Israel used practically all its army and committed acts of terror and vandalism on Lebanese soil. The aggression brought a serious political and moral setback to Israel. But the aggression is going on and Washington is hurrying again to the help of its protege.

On the day the evacuation of PLO units from Beirut was completed, there appeared the so-called "Reagan plan" for a Middle East settlement, PRAVDA goes on. An analysis of its content gives ground to conclude that this plan represents an attempt to attain by political means what Tel Aviv failed to achieve on the battlefield, above all to deprive the Palestinians of all hope for establishing their own state.

After failing to impose on Lebanon a peace treaty on Israeli terms, Washington and Tel Aviv began preparing a programme which aims in fact to split the country and to perpetuate the occupation of a number of its areas both by Israeli and, perhaps, American troops.

It is with shocking cynicism and arrogance that Tel Aviv, encouraged from overseas, is defying the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions demanding an end to Israel's aggression in Lebanon and ensurance of the inalienable national rights of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

A comparison of facts leads one to conclude that American imperialism and Zionism are trying to carry through a large-scale conspiracy to divide the Arab world and to deepen differences within it so as to secure for themselves a dominant position in the Middle East. The aggressive policy of Tel Aviv and Washington, which only meets the self-seeking interests of international monopolies, the militaristic ambitions of the Pentagon and the Israeli military, cuts across the vital interests of the Arab peoples and the interests of world peace.

The Soviet proposals for a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East, formulated recently in six points by Leonid Brezhnev, are meeting with understanding and support.

The principles of Middle East settlement accord with the standards of international law and the U.N. decisions on the Middle East. They guarantee normal life and security for all the peoples of the Middle East, both Arab and the Israeli. The objective behind the Soviet proposals, PRAVDA says in conclusion, is to put an end to the policy of territorial seizure, to restore justice and peace in what is one of the most troubled regions of the world, and to deliver it from wars and bloodshed.

Further Coverage

LD231138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpts] PRAVDA today publishes an article entitled: Put an End to the Aggression in the Near East. It says in part:

Reports now coming in from the Near East not only indicate that Israeli aggression continues in Lebanon, but also gives an ever fuller picture of the scale of the imperialist plot directed against the Arab peoples.

A particular feature of the current Near East war is that the United States has never before allowed itself to become so actively or immediately involved in an armed conflict in that region. In both 1967 or 1973 the United States also helped Israel, providing it with weapons and hardware and giving it political cover. But it nevertheless tried to stay in the background, behind the occupier's back so to speak. This time, however, the United States has gone so far as to send its own troops to Lebanon.

Foreign observers point out that in landing an assault force [vysadiy desant] in Beirut under the prextent of defending the Lebanese and Palestinians, Washington is not only demonstrating its concern for the interest of its Israeli ally, but also playing its own game in the Near East.

Even now a document has emerged which Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir discussed just recently in Washington. It envisages the establishment of a 452 to 50-kilometer security zone in southern Lebanon into which the Israelis could introduce their forces at will.

The Israeli ruling circles, in a brazen challenge to the international community, are refusing to comply with UN demands that the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon must be scrupulously respected, and are trying to carry out their own plans to dismember the country and to establish a protectorate over it by foisting separate deals on it and by what amounts to seizing its southern regions.

The forces of aggression and reaction will not succeed in deceiving the peoples of this explosive part of the world. There is ever deeper understanding there for the Soviet proposals for a comprehensive and just Near East settlement, the principles of which were recently formulated in six points by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. those principles comply with international legal standards and with the UN decisions on the Near East, PRAVDA emphasizes.

REACTION TO ARAB LEADERS' TALKS IN U.S.

Hassan Delegation

LD241750 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Washington October 24 TASS -- At a press conference here on the results of the talks of the Arab delegation "the committee of seven" with President of the United States Reagan, King Hassan the Second of Morocco said the United States wishes Arab countries to recognize Israel's right to exist and to security. But, he said, there are certain reasons which are the obstacles for this and Arab countries cannot proclaim Israel's recognition until they are removed.

The king of Morocco who headed the Arab delegation stressed that the resolutions adopted by the conference of the heads of state and government of Arab countries in Fes reflect the common viewpoint of the members of the League of Arab States and their will that war in the Middle East be stopped and that this be guaranteed by permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

For this purpose it is necessary that states with clearly defined borders, the way they were before 1967 should exist in the Middle East, that is that the Israeli forces be withdrawn from occupied Arab lands, Hassan the Second said.

He said he does not know what sort the future talks on the Middle East can be, but he stressed that they must not be held in the framework of the Camp David process.

Commenting on the U.S.-Israeli talks, the N.B.C. television company points out that the main condition for Israel's recognition, as Hassan the Second made it plain, is the return to the borders of 1967, the step against which Reagan declares and which was rejected by Israel. Thus, on the questions of the future of Israel-occupied Arab lands and the participation of the Palestinians in the talks, Reagan's peace plan and the peace plan of the Arab countries remain absolutely different.

Kuwait October 24 TASS -- In an interview to the Saudi newspaper 'UKAZ, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat, touching upon the talks of the delegation of the "committee of seven" in the USA, said he does not hope for their success. "The United States' position is not such that it could lead to a constructive dialogue in the aims of the restoration of Arab rights and the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people," he said.

Algiers October 24 TASS -- The talks between President Reagan and representatives of the "committee of seven" showed again Washington's complete and unconditional support for Tel Aviv, the newspaper EL MOUDJAHID writes today.

The newspaper writes that during the meeting Reagan showed utter disregard for lawful national rights of the Palestinians, specifically their right to have their own independent state. This is shown by the ostentatious refusal of the White House to receive a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization which has now been recognized by more than 100 countries. Moreover, the U.S. President picked up the old plan of creating a "Palestinian formation" connected with Jordan. This notorious plan was advanced in the past by Israel but was rejected by Arabs, including the Palestinians.

The meeting of the members of the "committee of seven" with Reagan showed, EL MOUDJAHID writes, that the United States continues striving to implement its old design, to draw the Arab world into the Camp David accords and impose a capitulatory decision of the Middle East problem.

Al-Jumayyil Visit

LD241210 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- Analysing the U.S. President's verbal passages in his talks with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, one is, involuntarily, tempted to compare them to rings on the water which ultimately leave no trace, the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA said today. In the course of his two-hour meeting with the Lebanese leader, it exemplified, Ronald Reagan urged "an immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon" and declared that "Beirut could count on U.S. support in rehabilitating the war-ravaged country."

But what actually stood behind those fine words? After the talks were over, the U.S. Administration's spokesman told newsmen that the United States had no concrete deadline for the troops pullout and no corresponding time-table.

About the same was also true, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA said, of the promised aid to Lebanon, which has suffered an estimated total damage of 12,000 to 15,000 million dollars as a result of the Israeli aggression. The United States' offer to Beirut only amounted to 105 million dollars, while Zionist leaders, according to THE JERUSALEM POST, demanded that their U.S. patrons give them at least 3,000 million dollars in aid in 1983! And there is no doubt that Washington will readily throw its coffers open this time again, for Tel Aviv has not yet been denied what it asked for even for once.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA went on to say that the U.S. President's only specific and practicable promise was to send additionally thousands of U.S. Marines to Lebanon, in answer to Amin al-Jumayyil's stated wish for a bigger international force there. The Marines, the foreign press reported, will, apparently, be given broader powers. It is not difficult to see, commented the Arab newspaper ASH-SHA'B, that this move of the U.S. Administration conceals the desire to expand the sphere of its influence in the Middle East. The efforts of U.S. diplomats and Zionist expansionists are also directed at nudging the Lebanese Government into a separate peace deal with Israel and at wresting Lebanon from the other Arab countries.

The Soviet newspaper said further that the outcome of the talks prompted negative comments from Tel Aviv. Well, one does not find it hard to understand the position of Israeli rulers. They are especially irritated by the Lebanese leader's unwillingness to sign a security agreement with Israel, modelled on the separate treaty between Cairo and Tel Aviv. This negative Israeli response was made even stronger by the recent publication in the Paris-based magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE about Israeli's secret plans to split, capture and enslave the Arab world, which produced the effect of a bomb explosion.

RPP COMMENT ON U.S., EGYPTIAN STANCES ON MIDEAST

Washington's Aims

LD222052 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The U.S. Administration has again offered its absolute support for the Israeli aggressors. Secretary of State George Shultz made a statement threatening U.S. withdrawal from the organization; at the same time he dwelt on the alleged endeavors of the United States for a just peace in the Middle East. Washington's hypocrisy truly has no limits: What country but the United States armed Israel with the best weapons to make its aggressive piratic attacks on the Arab countries and to annihilate the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples by fascist means?

Shultz made his statement at the time when Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir was holding talks in Washington, during which U.S. and Israeli stands in the United Nations were coordinated. This was presupposed due to the existence of the so-called strategic alliance between the United States and Israel, which has been repeatedly declared in Washington and Tel Aviv. The dwarf state tries to imitate its imperialist master in asserting its domination outside its country.

The plan for establishing the greater Israeli state is being openly discussed in Tel Aviv. On the eve of storming Lebanon, Defense Minister Sharon -- butcher of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples -- addressed political leaders and military commanders in Israel. He described, thoroughly and impudently, the scope of Israeli strategic interests and said that these interests were not confined to the Arab countries in the Middle East, the Mediterranean, and the Red Sea, but should be extended -- to safeguard Israel's security in the eighties -- to countries such as Turkey, Iran and Pakistan and to the Gulf and Africa, especially the latter's northern and central countries. Behind these plans lies a long-term program to extend U.S.-Israeli domination and deepen their economic infiltration in the Arab countries.

The United States uses the Camp David accords and the so-called Reagan plan -- which is a development of these accords -- to cover its maneuvers in the Middle East. Washington was aware, when it submitted this plan, that the Arabs would be discontented with the nonexistence in the plan of basic principles regarding the Arab countries' policy, which was confirmed in the Arab summit conference in Fes -- the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

However, Washington is hoping that the Arabs, terrified of Israel's military capabilities and hits barbarism in Lebanon, will lower their heads, wasting their dignity and honor, and retreat. Washington thought that Reagan's plan would then seem to the Arabs as a way out to be rid of Israeli violence, and that they would sit at the negotiation table with Israel and sign everything submitted to them. As for the United States, it was hoping to occupy the place of Middle East peacemaker at the negotiation table. This is the so-called middle solution that Reagan boasts about, and for this reason, the United States looks through its fingers at Tel Aviv's crimes against the Arabs.

However, it seems that Washington denies that the Arab countries at the Fes summit determinedly and clearly announced their readiness to achieve a Middle East peace which is different from the peace prepared by Washington and Tel Aviv. It must be a just and firm peace based on respect for the rights of all the peoples for independent statehood, including the Palestinian people.

Cairo Position

LD222042 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The Egyptian leadership has affirmed to the Begin government its firm adherence to the peace treaty with Israel. This affirmation, according to Radio Israel, was contained in a message which Egyptian President Husni Mubarak sent to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. The message was delivered by former U.S. special ambassador to the Middle East [word indistinct].

The message and the affirmation of Egypt's loyalty to the peace treaty with Israel are incompatible with the tension that has prevailed in Egyptian-Israeli relations recently and specifically following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The fierce wave of criticism of the aggression has not yet receded. As is known, the crisis reached its climax when the Egyptian leadership decided to recall its ambassador from Israel in protest against the bloody massacres perpetrated by Israel at the Palestinian Sabra and Shatila camps.

Despite this, or rather because of it, Cairo rushed to reaffirm its adherence to the peace treaty with Israel. It must be said in this respect that the Israeli leaders let no opportunity pass without using it to highlight this fact. Addressing members of the Zionist organization called the United Jewish Appeal, Menahem Begin declared that the war in Lebanon has had no effect at all on Egypt's attitude toward its commitments to Israel.

True, the Israeli prime minister did not specify whether this Egyptian attitude was due to mere boundless Egyptian loyalty to Camp David or to some other considerations that really do exist. As leader of the Israeli opposition Labor Party Shimon Peres said, the Begin government had threatened Cairo with military sanctions if it dared to take measures other than recalling its ambassador or if it decided, for example, to sever its diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv. This is the true spirit of the Camp David policy and this is the background of the unilateral treaty which has bound Egypt hand and foot which had been the leader of the Arab countries. At the same time it freed Israel's hands, enabling it to wage its aggression on Lebanon.

It is no accident that several delegates at the recent conference of the ruling Egyptian National Democratic Party called on the government to define its attitude more clearly and precisely toward the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and appealed to it to reconsider its position toward Camp David and the peace treaty with Israel.

Former Egyptian Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi has strongly criticized this treaty in a statement to the weekly Cairo paper AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI. He said that one of the direct results of this treaty was Israel's occupation of the Golan Heights and east Jerusalem, its piratical raid on the Iraqi nuclear research center, the increase in the number of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories from 24 to 100 in the last 3 years alone, and finally the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Some of the Egyptian political forces seem determined still to uphold the political line of As-Sadat, who took Egypt out of the Arab battle against Israeli aggression and turned it into an obedient tool in the hands of American imperialism and world Zionism. However, the future does not belong to these forces which have been losing their positions one after the other under the pressure of the growing national movement, which is demanding the return of Egypt to the Arab ranks and the replacement of its policy by another which would restore to the country its past prestige.

ARAB CAUCUS AT UN QUESTIONS ISRAELI MEMBERSHIP

LD231242 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 23 TASS -- The caucus of Arab countries at the United Nations has decided to send a letter to the chairman of the 37th U.N. General Assembly session to voice its reservations as regards Israel's powers in that international organisation.

'Ali at-Turayki of Libya, chairman of the Arab caucus, said at a press conference at the U.N. Headquarters that Tel Aviv's policy and actions were self-revealing. Israel is systematically and grossly violating the commonly recognized principles of international law and the U.N. Charter. The Libyan delegate recalled the refusal of the Zionist state to comply with the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council on the rights of the Palestinian people, the status of Jerusalem and the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights. Israel is directly responsible for bloodshed at Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

Israel, the leader of the Arab caucus said, is a state pursuing a policy of terrorism. It is no chance that Israel's present-day premier once was the head of a terrorist underground gang and that its present-day foreign minister personally participated in killings of Palestinians, he added.

'Ali at-Turayki said that the Arab countries in principle did not remove the question of Israel's right to participate in the proceedings of the U.N. General Assembly. If Tel Aviv continues to ignore the U.N. resolutions and the rights of the Palestinian people and refuses to withdraw its troops from Lebanon, the Arab states, undoubtedly, will press for the expulsion of Israel, he stressed.

The chairman of the caucus voiced indignation at U.S. blackmail against Arab countries. During the past few days the U.S. Department of State has made a number of threatening statements with regard to Arab countries and the U.N. in general, trying to prevent the expulsion of Israel from the General Assembly.

USSR SUPPORTS UN RESOLUTION ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR

LD231802 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 23 TASS -- The U.N. General Assembly has expressed deep concern over the continued armed conflict between Iran and Iraq.

In its resolution adopted at a plenary meeting, the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly says that the conflict between Iran and Iraq as well as its continuation and the recent extension, which cause great casualties and considerable material damage in the regional conflict which has political and economic implications, jeopardizes international peace and security. The resolution stresses the need for an immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of troops to the internationally recognized frontiers as a preliminary step toward a peaceful settlement of the dispute in accordance with the principles of justice and international law.

Since the beginning of the armed conflict between the two neighbouring states that are friendly to us, O.A. Troyanovskiy, the Soviet ambassador to the U.N., said in his statement during the discussion of this question, the Soviet Union has been stressing the need to end as soon as possible military actions between them so as to settle the disputed questions through negotiations.

The Soviet Union is strongly against any attempts by the imperialist forces to warm their hands on the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and to use it for advancing their military and political penetration in the Middle East and for further destabilising the situation in the region. The Soviet Union supported and continues to support the international efforts to put an end to this protracted conflict, specifically the good officies of the U.N. secretary general as well as the activities of the group operating on behalf of the Nonaligend Movement, the Soviet representative said.

In the opinion of the Soviet delegation in the U.N. General Assembly the sides participating in the conflict bring their positions closer together and to solve it peacefully on a mutually acceptable basis, he said. [sentence as received] The tragic conflict which has been lasting for 25 months now, has already brought Iran and Iraq enormous casualties and destruction, the Soviet ambassador to the U.N. said. Termination of this conflict, he stressed, would meet the long-term interest of both countries.

The Soviet Union, proceeding from its principled position and invariably coming out for ending the war between the two states, voted for the resolution tabled. In all the resolution was supported by 119 states.

U.S. ACTIONS ON IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT ATTACKED

LD222230 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Among the cunning and extensive methods used by imperialist propaganda is the method used by thieves, that is, shouting: Catch thief! Jack Anderson decided to resort to this method in his article published in THE WASHINGTON POST on 20 October on the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. This journalist is known for his connections with the CIA. He tried to portray the matter as if it is the Soviet Union and not the United States which is interested in the continuation of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. Anderson shouts: Catch thief, as if claiming that the Russians are quite prepared to play with the paradoxical interests of the two sides and that the state of confusion in the Middle East (?from the Russian viewpoint) is advantageous.

Jack Anderson spared no slanders about the so-called Soviet expansion toward the oilfields in the Gulf on which the Western world relies. Through the use of such absurd and unreasonable fabrications, the author of the article is clearly trying to distract attention away from the actions of the United States because of the Iranian-Iraqi dispute. Apart from behind-the-scenes moves to deliberately [words indistinct] hysterical reactions to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the CIA practiced and still practices this, and indeed, it is chiefly due to the fact that it is the United States, and not the Soviet Union, which declares the Arabian Gulf to be the sphere of what is called its vital interests and which rushes to increase its military presence and to set up a network of military bases in the area.

It is not the Soviet Union but the United States which sees the Iranian-Iraqi conflict as an element to delay a solution to the Palestinian and Lebanese tragedy and which paves the way to new Camp David agreements and serves the interests of the Zionist aggressor -- the major partner of the United States and its ally in the Middle East. The conflict also keeps Iran and Iraq out of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism in this area at a time when these two could make a tangible contribution to this struggle.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly pointed out these negative consequences of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. It has constantly and unceasingly called for the unification of all the forces which struggle against the policy of aggression and imperialism in the Middle East. And as it has been pointed out and still is pointed out at the highest levels in Moscow, this conflict must be settled as quickly as possible by peaceful means and at the negotiating table.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV CONGRATULATE PDRY PRESIDENT

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Message

LD242112 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov on the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen sent to the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, to the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, the government and people of the Democratic Yemen the expressions of cordial greetings and best wishes on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Soviet people.

"These are all grounds to note with satisfaction that the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation still more the bonds of fraternal solidarity linking the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in the common struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. All round and fruitful Soviet-South Yemeni cooperation develops successfully on the durable basis of the treaty, assuming ever steadier and wide character. The Soviet Union invariably supports and will be supporting the struggle of Arab peoples against the Israeli aggression and intrigues of imperialism, for the establishment of a durable and just peace in the Middle East," the message says.

Reply From PDRY Leader

LD242120 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- A message of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad addressed to Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov was received here on behalf of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. He conveyed sincere greetings and comradely congratulations on the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries.

The signing of the treaty has become an outstanding event in the life of the people of Democratic Yemen. The treaty assumes special significance in the complex conditions for Arab peoples, including the Yemen people, which is waging the struggle against the plots of imperialism, for the construction of a new life. "Our people has firm confidence that it is not alone in its struggle, that it has on its side the friendly Soviet people, all the forces of peace, liberation and socialism," the message says.

The developments in the Arab world are a striking evidence of the importance of an alliance between the Soviet and Arab peoples in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism. These events confirmed a great significance that Arab-Soviet friendship has for every Arab country and for the entire Arab world in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism," the message says. [quotation marks as received]

PAPER OUTLINES U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN AFRICA

PM221555 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Oct 82 p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Review": "The United States Threatens Africa"]

[Text] Under cover of darkness a detachment of warships -- the frigate President and three corvettes -- left the U.S. port of Baltimore. The tasks and ultimate aim of this military expedition were known only to its commander, Capt R. Dale, and a few officers. Having crossed the Atlantic, the ships bombarded the Moroccan port of Tangiers for many days and forced its garrison to capitulate. The local authorities were then forced to sign a one-sided agreement which ensured the United States a number of trade and other advantages.

A familiar style is it not? How many of these armed adventures has the United States not undertaken? Since 1946 alone the United States has used or threatened to use force against other states about 250 times. But there is one special feature about the fact mentioned above. It took place in...1801. That was when the first U.S. military expedition was sent to African shores. Capt Dale was instructed to capture support points on the north African coast and to ensure favorable conditions for the activities of the Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore industrialists, merchants and bankers.

Thus 180 years ago the African Continent was the North American plunderer's target. And 3 years later the Americans seized the port of Tripoli (on the territory of present-day Libya) and raised the Stars and Stripes over it. This was the first U.S. military installation on African soil.

These events took place almost 200 years ago, What of now? Describing U.S. imperialism's present-day policy, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the Kremlin dinner in honor of the important Ethiopian guest Mengistu Haile Mariam: "We look at how the United States and its henchmen are acting in Africa. They are flouting the sovereignty of African countries' and interfering in their internal affairs. They are inciting the racist Pretoria regime to military onslaughts against Angola, Mozambique and other states. They are trying to surround Africa with military bases."

Yes, U.S. imperialism's avid interests in Africa and the overseas monopolies' appetites have grown considerably. They are trying to gather into their own hands the incalculable natural wealth of this continent by declaring it a "sphere of" U.S. "vital interests."

Thus, the special group set up under the Federal Emergency Management Agency has sounded the alarm over an alleged U.S. "vulnerability" should the importation of valuable strategic raw materials ever be halted. It has been stated that the United States is 50 percent and even 100 percent dependent on foreign sources of 23 out of the 40 types of raw materials considered "extremely necessary to U.S. security." It has also been calculated that the United States receives the preponderance of its "strategic minerals" from Africa. Since it is claimed that America would "perish" without those raw materials their uninterrupted supply must be ensured. This is only possible, Washington believes, given complete U.S. control of their extraction and supply. The United States, the Washington magazine AFRICA REPORT states, is striving at all costs -- right to the point of using force -- to establish complete control over the world's raw material resources.

The actions of U.S. companies and their Pentagon minions on the "Dark Continent" confirm this. The United States is building up its military presence in Africa and off its shores, and is interfering in the internal affairs of independent states with the aim of destabilizing the situation there.

Let us look at the facts.

The situation in the Horn of Africa remains extremely tense. At the very beginning of July, the Somali regime asked the United States for "urgent military, economic and political assistance." This request was motivated by the fact that Somalia was allegedly being "subjected to aggression." However, Mogadishu needed a malicious fabrication about "Ethiopian interference in Somalia" merely to justify U.S. participation in supressing the broadening struggle of the Somali population.

This U.S. participation is very substantial. U.S. arms were speedily "airlifted" to Mogadishu from the island of Diego Garcia. Before July was out, U.S. military transport aircraft had shipped large consignments of small arms, ammunition, antiaircraft missile installations and radar equipment to Somalia. In August, U.S. aircraft delivered arms worth a further $5.5 million. These consisted of more small arms as well as combat vehicles and antitank missiles. The supplies continued into September. U.S. special forces instructors have arrived in Mogadishu to train Somali servicemen.

But in addition to suppressing popular actions in Somalia, there is another aspect -- even more important to Washington -- to affairs in the Horn of Africa. Noting the haste with which the United States responded to Mogadishu's request for military assistance, AFP stressed that Washington is extremely concerned by the prospect of losing Somalia as an important military-strategic bridgehead in the region. After all, it is no coincidence that Somalia received from Diego Garcia such military hardware as antiaircraft and antitank missiles which, of course, are not intended for reprisals against the popular masses who have risen up in the struggle. "U.S. imperialism," the Ethiopian newspaper ADDIS ZEMAN warns in this connection, "is preparing to unleash a widespread new conflict in the Horn of Africa, utilizing the Somali regime for this."

Washington is also pursuing an expansionist policy in northwest Africa. Here it is trying to exploit the unresolved West Saharan problem for its own interests. A succession of visits to Morocco by high-ranking U.S. figures culminated in a U.S. commitment to supply that north African country with a large consignment of arms worth $250 million overall. For comparison let us point out that Morocco's entire 1981 military budget amounted to $240 million.

Northwest Africa has long been a zone of acute conflict and the OAU has been making considerable efforts to settle it. U.S. interference and the arms supplies to this region, either already made or planned, can undoubtedly only aggravate the situation still further and lead to an escalation of the armed conflict. This is why a special statement by the OAU Secretariat demanded the cessation of foreign interference in West Saharan affairs. Nevertheless, the conflict continues, and Washington is continuing its attempts to take advantage of the situation.

The Horn of Africa and northwest Africa are two regions where U.S. imperialist interferences is most obvious. But it can also be traced quite clearly in other parts of the continent, for the United States does not limit itself to existing conflicts. Where none exists, Washington tries to kindle them, not flinching from resorting to the services of out-and-out scum.

Savimbi is one such renegade. He is head of the anti-Anglolan splittist grouping the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA). Thrown out of Angolan territory at one time, the UNITA bandits sat it out in northern Namibia with the South African authorities' permission. It seemed that everyone had forgotten them. But then Savimbi was invited to Washington where he was received by the U.S. secretary of state, and UNITA was declared an "important political force" in Angola. U.S. dollars and weapons again began to be put at UNITA's disposal which enabled it to noticeably step up its subversive activity against Angola.

The Washington administration assigns a major role to the racist South Africa in its hegemonist plans on the African Continent.

The White House has declared this sworn enemy of the African peoples to be an "ally" and "friendly" state to the United States. Relying on this support and also on U.S. military and economic assistance, the Pretoria rulers are zealously fulfilling the role of U.S. imperialism's stooge. South Africa is constantly making armed attacks on Angola and has occupied part of its territory. Pretoria is continuing its provocation against Mozambique and other independent states. The fact that South Africa has thus far managed to rule the roost in Namibia can only be explained by comprehensive Washington support.

Regarding racist South Africa as a regional policeman and defender of Western strategic and economic interests in the south of the continent, Washington is increasing its weapons supplies and military assistance to the racists. In exchange, Pretoria has placed its naval bases at the disposal of the United States and other NATO countries. Also its gigantic Silvermine communication center has been added to the NATO communications sytem.

But the United States is not satisfied with bases just in South Africa. It is setting up its own strongpoints on the continent. With this aim, Washington has managed to impose appropriate agreements on a number of African states in the last few years. U.S. engineer corps units are now stationed in Morocco, Sudan, Egypt, Somalia and Kenya. It is hurriedly modernizing old, and building new, -- naval and air force -- bases in those countries. It is indicative that the work is being conducted in the expectation that upon completion the bases could service rapid deployment units and subunits. But whereas in Captain Dale's time Washington did not flaunt its aggressive aspirations, the Pentagon nowadays does not consider it necessary to hide the fact that these "forces" have been created specially for armed interference in the internal affairs of Near East and African countries. This threat of direct intervention is quite real. The United States already has experience of it. On two occasions it exercised general military-strategic leadership of a NATO force invasion of Shaba Province in South Zaire. At the same time calls are being heard with increasing persistence from Washington for Africa to be included once and for all in the NATO bloc's sphere of operations.

Washington is striving not just to strengthen its strategic position on the African Continent by such methods of strongarm pressure. Above all, it wants to get its greedy hands on the oil, uranium, chromium, platinum, titanium, vanadium and other major types of mineral raw materials belonging to the African peoples. It is through these raw materials that U.S. monopolies are becoming fabulously rich and the might of the U.S. military machine is being built up.

Note must also be made of the following factor. While building up its armed presence in Africa, supplying arms to the continent's "sensitive spots," enmeshing it in a network of military bases and tying to split African unity, Washinton justifies these actions by allegations of a "Soviet threat." The falseness of these allegations is obvious. Even the U.S. press itself is forced to admit this. Thus the CHICAGO TRIBUNE has written that the "talk of an intensification of the Soviet threat in Africa of course is being conducted to justify the colossal increase in arms spending and provides a pretext for building up the military presence and for a demonstration of strength." Nevertheless, the cries of "Soviet military threat" continue.

In fact the Soviet Union threatens no one in Africa. It firmly opposes the use of Africa as an arena of confrontation. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stated, "We support the African peoples' desire to free their continent of foreign military bases."

"We advocate," he continued, "that the NATO and Warsaw Pact leading organs should make a declaration on the nonextension of those alliances' spheres of action to Asia, Africa and Latin America."

This principled and consistent stance by the Soviet Union finds complete understanding and support among the African peoples. This was demonstrated once more during the Soviet-Ethiopian talks in Moscow which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. It has also been confirmed by the African public response to these talks.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT CRITICIZES U.S. NAMIBIAN PLAN

LD231330 Moscow in Zulu to Africa 1800 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] President Eduardo Dos Santos has severely criticized the U.S. Government for linking the question of Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. He said such views from the United States serve to delay the process of Namibia's independence. He was speaking at a news conference in Harare.

CPSU OFFICIAL ATTENDS TANZANIAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD240440 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpts] In Dar Es Salaam, at the fifth congress of the Revolutionary Party [COM] of Tanzania, debates on the report by CCM President Julius Nyerere centered on the problems of accelerating the country's economic and social development.

The head of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union delegation at the Congress, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU Vasiliy Golubev, read out a message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, which was warmly received by the delegates.

CPSU CC Greetings

LD202222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent greeting to the Fifth Congress of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania. The Soviet Union, the greetings say, knows Tanzania to be a state which makes a worthy contribution to the struggle to liquidate colonialism and racialism in South Africa, and to the cause of strengthening African unity on an anti-imperialist basis. The greetings express a feeling of militant solidarity of Soviet Communists and a wish to the Fifth Congress of the Revolutionary Party for success in its work.

CPSU DELEGATION'S ARRIVAL IN BRAZZAVILLE REPORTED

LD222302 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Brazzaville, 22 Oct (TASS) -- A delegation led by Aleksey Shkolnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, arrived today in the Congolese capital.

On arrival, the CPSU delegation met with Camille Bongo, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] and secretary general of the PCT Central Committee Secretariat. The delegation then laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Marian Ngouabi.

During its visit to the Congo, the CPSU delegation will exchange information on the activities of the CPSU and the PCT. Topical international problems will also be examined and talks will be held with the PCT leadership on ways to further develop and strengthen interparty cooperation. The delegation will also visit a number of the country's national economic projects.

MOZAMBIQUE OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM USSR VISIT

EA241636 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] A member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, Fernando Ganhao, returned to Maputo last night from a visit to the USSR at the head of a delegation of our country's supreme organ of state power.

Fernando Ganhao told Radio Mozambique that a meeting held in Moscow between the deldgation of the People's Assembly and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR had strengthened the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two governments and parties. On contacts in the field of education, he said that although there had been no contacts with officials in this sector, a number of issues in this field had been discussed with the Supreme Soviet.

A communique issued at the end of the Mozambique delegation's visit said that during the talks the two sides exchanged information on the structures and activities of the supreme organs of state power in the two countries, and also on the successes achieved in economic, social and cultural construction. The communique added that it had been noted during the talks that relations between the USSR and Mozambique were being promoted by virtue of the bilateral Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

The deputies of the two countries condemned the Pretoria racist regime's acts of aggression against Mozambique, Angola and other frontline states. They also reiterated their solidarity with the struggle of the South African people under the leadership of the ANC [African National Congress] for the liquidation of racism and apartheid. The communique stated that the two delegations reaffirmed their support for SWAPO, [South West African People's Organization] the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people and called for the immediate independence of Namibia.

USSR MARKS ZAMBIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD250004 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Excerpt] There has been a gala meeting in Friendship House here in Moscow to mark the 18th anniversary of Zambia's independence. Here is a report sent in by our correspondent:

A large hall decorated with the national flags of Zambia and the Soviet Union brought together activists of the Soviet Association of Friendship with African Nations, state and public personalities, representatives of worker collectives of Moscow as well as Zambian and Soviet college students.

Opening the meeting Deputy President of the Soviet Association of Friendship with African Nations (Lev Entin) [title as received] said this: [begin recording] We Soviet people find it especially pleasant to mark the national holiday of the Zambian people because our two peoples have always waged a joint struggle shoulder ot shoulder for genuine independence, for progress and peace all over the world. We are (?gratified) to note the coincidence of views of our countries on many crucial international issues. We are sincerely glad over the stance taken by the Zambian Government and people on the issues of disarmament, peaceful solution of international disputes, and ensuring goodneighborly relations on the African Continent. Soviet people know that the Zambian people are in the frontrank of the struggle against the racist regime of South Africa and voice their resolve to go on with support for that just struggle. Marking the Zambian Independence Day, we heartily greet the Zambian people on the holiday and wish them success and accomplishments on the road of independent development, on the road of economic and social progress. [end recording]

All present in the hall warmly received a speech by a counselor from the embassy of the Republic of Zambia in the Soviet Union, Mr J. Siyolwe.

UN DISARMAMENT WEEK OBSERVANCES NOTED

Moldavian 'Action Week'

LD242206 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Kishinev October 24 TASS -- Emblems with the dove of peace, posters with the signs: "No to war", "Prevent nuclear catastrophe" appeared today in the squares and streets of Moldavia's towns and villages. The action week for disarmament started in this Soviet Republic, just as all over the Soviet Union. Though it is Sunday, meetings, manifestations of youth, peace vigils are held at many enterprises, in cooperative economies, in educational establishments. Thousands of people sign the calls to arrest the arms race.

A wrathful protest against the actions of imperialism and the reactionary forces aimed at further stepping up of the production of nuclear weapons, sounded at a meeting of workers of a glass-factory in Kishinev. Speakers at the meeting -- veterans of the Second World War and young people stressed how dangerous is the militaristic course of the USA and other imperialist states. The speakers at the meeting expressed support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, of the entire socialist community. The participants in the meeting emphasized their resolve to continue waging the struggle for peace, for the strengthening of the process of detente, for disarmament.

Cross-Country March

LD242210 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Khabarovsk October 24 TASS -- The peace march of the Soviet youth which is held in accordance with the decision of the 19th Komsomol Congress will cover the route from the coasts of the Pacific Ocean to the western border of the USSR.

The KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA train set out on a special cross-country run from the Far Eastern city Sovetskaya Gavan today, on the day of the opening of the United Nations week for disarmament.

The 12,000 kilometer route will stretch through 39 cities. Meetings of peace champions will be held in the capitals of the union republics, in hero cities at all-union Komsomol-sponsored construction projects. The participants in the meetings -- youth and veterans of the Great Patriotic War, scientists, workers in literature and art, sportsmen will protest against deployment of nuclear armaments in Western Europe.

The peace march of the Soviet youth will be concluded by a manifestation in the hero-fortress Brest on December 12.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SCHEDULED TO MEET 23 NOV

LD222332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decided to convene the sixth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the tenth convocation on 23 November this year in Moscow.

AFP SHCHARANSKIY SAID DYING FROM HUNGER STRIKE

NC241123 Paris AFP in English 1053 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 24 (AFP) -- Soviet dissident Anatoliy Shcharanskiy is dying in detention camp one month after beginning a hunger strike, the Committee of Solidarity With Soviet Jews said here today.

The committee said its information was based on reports from Mr Shcharanskiy's wife and from an observer who has returned here from the Soviet Union.

Mr Shcharanskiy, currently serving a 13-year sentence for espionage and treason, had led a 15-year campaign for human rights in the Soviet Union and the right of Jews to emigrate.

He began a hunger strike September 23 to protest living conditions in his work camp in the Ural region.

Reports from the Soviet Union said he has received neither visitors nor packages from his family since January.

Since the start of his hunger strike, there have been several demonstrations of support in front of the Soviet Embassy in Paris.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES KHARKOV OBLAST WORKERS

LD242246 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] The working people of Kharkov Oblast have made a great contribution to the implementation of the Food Program. They sold 1,156,000 tons of grain to the state. Socialist obligations adopted for the second year of the 5-year plan have been overfulfilled.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has cordially congratulated the people of Kharkov on their labor victory. A meeting of the working people of the oblast was today dedicated to this event. The text of the greetings was read by Comrade Mysnichenko, first secretary of the Kharkov Obkom of the party, to stormy applause. All those who spoke noted that the high evaluation given to the labor of the people of Kharkov inspires the working people to new achievements in the implementation of the Food Program.

BREZHNEV PHONES WRITER, OFFERS CONGRATULATIONS

PM250803 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 82 p 3

[TASS report: "'Virgin Soil Upturned' Is Half a Century Old"]

[Excerpt] Rostov-na-donu, 15 Oct -- It is half a century since the reading public met the heroes of the "Virgin Soil Upturned" -- that impressive epic of the socialist transformation of the countryside. A scientific and theoretical conference devoted to this event was held in Rostov today. Taking part were litterateurs, academics, personalities in culture, party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers, rural working people and workers from Rostov enterprises.

In a telephone conversation with M.A. Sholokhov, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev cordially congratulated the writer on the 50th anniversary of his book -- that outstanding work of socialist realism -- and wished him good health and sent the conference participants good wishes for fruitful work. This was announced by I.A. Bondarenko, first secretary of Rostov CPSU Obkom, who delivered a report.

DATA ON 9-MONTH INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT REPORTED

LD221756 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] has summed up the results of the country's industry over the first 9 months.

The report says that during the period from January to September, industrial output increased by 2.7 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year. The plan for marketing industrial output was fulfilled to 101 percent.

The 9-month target was successfully met by all union republics and industry ministries, with the exception of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

Leading branches of the fuel-energy complex continued to develop at a preferential rate. Particularly great succeeses were attained by workers in the gas industry, who produced for the national economy over 6 billion cubic meters of valuable fuel and chemical raw material in excess of the 9-month plan.

In engineering, a high rate of growth was achieved in the production of program-controlled metal-cutting tools and industrial robots.

Production of gas pumping units and building machinery for trunk gas pipelines, including the Siberia-Western Europe pipeline, has increased.

The implementation of the Food Program has become a major task in the activity of many branches of our industry. The development of industries supplying machinery and mineral fertilizers to agriculture has been accelerated.

The implementation of the course set by the party for the accelerated development of the production of consumer goods was continued.

Further Report

LD222016 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0920 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct (TASS) -- Workers in Soviet industry secured further development of production in January to September of this year, says a report issued by the Central Statistical Administration.

Industrial output grew by 2.7 percent over the corresponding period last year. Labor productivity grew by 2 percent; this accounted for 3/4 of the increase in industrial production. The plan for marketing output was fulfilled and profts were increased.

Production of the most important types of output was a follows: electricity -- 997 billion kilowatt hours; oil (including gas condensate) -- 456 million tons; gas -- 368 billion cubic meters; coal -- 539 million tons; steel -- 111 million tons; ferrous rolled metal -- 77.2 million tons; steel pipe -- 13.5 million tons; and iron ore -- 183 million tons.

The report says that the plans for gas extraction, coal extraction, production of motor vehicle tires, metal-cutting machine tools, instruments, means of automation and computer technology, processing equipment for the light and food industry, electric locomotives, tractors, agricultureal machinery, excavators and many consumer goods were overfulfilled.

Certain individual production associations and enterprises did not fulfill their set plans for overall volume of output, increased labor productivity, reduction of the cost of output and stock accumulations.

The plans for production of ready-made ferrous rolled metals, mineral fertilizers, sulphuric acid, commercial timber, cement, precast reinforced concrete, animal oil, canned food, refrigerators, washing machines and certain other types of output were not fulfilled.

The output of industrial robots, radio-electronic equipment, machines and equipment having higher technical and economic parameters, and some other goods increased. Technical reequipping and reconstruction of already-functioning enterprises and factory shops was carried out.

PRAVDA Reviews Results

PM221633 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed "All-Union Competition Diary": "Into the Concluding Quarter of the Year"]

[Text] Three quarters of the second year of the 5-year plan are behind us. They have proceeded under the flag of competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The shock vigil continues, and pacemaking industrial workers are already reporting fulfillment ahead of schedule of their adopted pledges. Hero of Socialist Labor V. Komarov, assemblyman fitter at Moscow's S. Ordzhonikidze machine tool building plant, has completed his personal task for the 2 years. The team led by Hero of Socialist Labor G. Motsak from the Cosmonauts' mine (in the city of Rovenki, Viroshilovgrad Oblast) has exceeded the plan by more than 125,000 tons of anthracite. Leningrad Lentriblit plant has delivered parts for the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline ahead of schedule,

There is a multitude of such examples. But everywhere the basis for success is the creative quest for reserves, the utilization of advanced experience, and concern for raising the quality of work.

The total volume of industrial production in September increased by 2.9 percent over the same month last year. Labor productivity rose by 2 percent and accounted for approximately three-fourths of the increase in production.

Gas industry workers, instrument makers and collectives in the automotive industry, agricultural machine building, animal husbandry, and fodder production machine building, construction, road and municipal machine building and the medical industry have worked well. High rates of production growth have been achieved in Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Armenia and Turkmenistan.

In September the plan was exceeded by more than 700 million cubic meters of gas, more than 600 automobiles, a large quantity of machinery and technical equipment, more than 70,000 automobile tires and a large quanitity of consumer goods. The coal extraction target was fulfilled. At the same time the national economy has been significantly undersupplied with mineral fertilizer, chemical fibers, timber and construction material, woolen cloth, refrigerators and certain other articles.

A check on the fulfillment of socialist pledges shows that in places there is a discrepancy between word and deed. Thus, at Atommash the designers and suppliers of construction materials and subassemblies are causing delays in commissioning technological equipment. Deficiencies in the work of a number of enterprises in the coal, chemical and light industries and in railroad transport are being overcome only slowly. A number of projects commissioned in recent years are taking a long time to reach designed production volume. At the Ministry of the Automotive Industry's Balashov truck and tractor trailer plant in Saratov Oblast, as long ago as December of last year, production facilities for 3,500 tractor trailers were installed, but the production of the articles has not yet started up.

Pacemaking collectives are to be found in every sector. Skillful propaganda about and persistent inculcation of their experience will undoubtedly help matters. Special attention should be given to economizing on materials, metal and energy resources.

And yet, for example, at certain of the Ministry of Power Machine Building's enterprises the check established a great overexpenditure of metal during the manufacturing process, while hundreds of tons of sheet metal are being handed over to private individuals for building garages. A principled appraisal has to be given of such instances.

The Great October holiday will soon be here. Industrial collectives are preparing their labor gifts for it. It is a matter of honor for competition leaders to help others to reach the level of the best.

The country's agricultural workers have celebrated their vocational holiday with labor successes. They have laid a good foundation for implementing the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the Food Program. The grain growers in Tambov, Kursk, Ulyanov, Belgorod, Orel, Tula and Gorkiy Oblasts have fulfilled with honor their pledges for the sale of grain to the state. The farmers of the Kuban and Stavropol and of Poltava, Kharkov, Sumy and other oblast are persistently striving to fulfill their plans. The grain harvest grown in Saratov, Volgograd, Rostov, Zaporozhye, Dnepropetrovsk, Azerbaijan and the Baltic republics the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have coped with the grain procurement plan. Under exceptionally difficult weather conditions the Kazakhstan farmers have succeeded in mitigating the ill effects of drought, and are striving to put as much grain as possible into the state granaries. The farms of Kustanay Oblast have exceeded their target and delivered to the elevators more than 3.5 million tons of excellent grain, mainly wheat of the strong and durum varieties. Grain procurements are continuing.

Rural workers arehurrying to harvest the late crops -- rice, grain corn and sunflowers -- before the bad weather. Just recently the machine operators of Bryansk Oblast completed the potato harvest on their vast area of the RSFSR. The crew comprising the brothers Petr and Mikhail Voronovskiy from the Rossiya Kolkhoz, Novozybkovskiy Rayon, particularly distinguished themselves by lifting more than 1,600 tons of potatoes.

The beet growers are working intensively right now. Yampolskiy Rayon, initiator of the all-union competition for the highest total output, is setting an example. Almost 2,000 Ukrainian farms are following the same course this year, having concluded cooperation contracts with their collaborators. On the initiative of USSR state prizewinner L. Bondarenko from Cherkassy Oblast around 500 drivers' collectives in the republic are using the team contract on the transportation of beets. However, the rate at which roots are being lifted and delivered to the sugar refineries in some rayons of Voronezh and Kursk Oblasts and Krasnodar Kray are still lower than they could be.

The country's cotton growers have grown a good crop and are working in shock fashion. The harvesting is at its height. In Uzbekistan the farmers and their partners in the agroindustrial complex are operating successfully, united by the aim of providing the country with not less than 6 million tons of cotton.

Having finished the harvest work, the countryside is now doing its utmost to lay a solid basis for the crop in the third year of the 5-year plan. Now it is important to complete the sowing of wintercrops and the plowing for spring sowing as quickly as possible. It is time to begin the repair of machinery and seed preparation.

The stockraisers' concerns have multiplied. Their main task now is to complete preparations for the coming wintering of the livestock and increase its productivity as much as possible. There have been some positive changes in the sector. In the country's sovkhos and kolkhoz livestock units livestock and poultry numbers have increased. During the first 9 months of this year, compared with the same period last year, state milk procurements increased by 1.36 million tons and eggs by almost a billion. However, on a number of farms -- those in Latvia, for example -- procurements of livestock, poultry and milk declined. It is essential to take all measures to ensure that in the months remaining before the end of the year the plans and pledges are fulfilled.

CSA Official Comments

LD230500 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has published a report on the results of the fulfilment of the state plan for the country's industry for 9 months. Our correspondent asked Vladimir Ivanovich Tolkushin, chief of the Industrial Statistics Administration of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, to comment on this report.

[Tolkushin] In the 9 months of 1982 the further development of industrial production has been guaranteed. By comparison with the corresponding period of 1981, output rose by 2.7 percent, including September, when the figure was 2.9 percent. The plan for the realization of industrial production has been fulfilled by 101 percent. The plan has been completed by all the union republics, and all industrial ministries except the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

[Question] Valdimir, Ivanovich, tell us please, what special features now characterize the development of industry?

[Answer] Further improvement of the structure of industrial production, accelerated growth of the industries which set the pace of scientific-technical progress. In the fuel and energy complex gas extraction has been developing at high speed, as had the production of electric power at atomic power stations. Over 6 billion cubic meters of gas have been extracted in excess of the 9-momth plan. The coal extraction was completed. In machine building, high growth rates have been achieved in the production of metal-cutting lathes with program control, industrial robots, and machinery and equipment with higher technical-economical parameters.

Output of oil and gasfield equipment; gas pumping units; pipe layers for the main gas pipeline, including the Siberia-West Europe, Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline rose. Over R150 million worth of instruments and means of automation of computer technology were produced in excess of the 9-month plan, as well as almost 7,000 cars, 500,000 automobile tires, and a number of other kinds of output. Measures aimed at further raising the technical level of production were realized. Production has started of over 2,000 new types of industrial output. Labor productivity in industry rose by 2 percent. Thanks to this, three-quarters of the growth of industrial production was obtained, and in a number of industries -- machine building, the food industry, and fisheries -- all or almost all the growth in output was due to this.

At the same time some associations and enterprises did not complete the plans set for the total volume of output, growth in labor productivity, and cutting costs. Supply of a number of types of production, was not fully guaranteed in accordance with agreements concluded. The production plan for rolled ferrous metals, commercial timber, cement, prefabricated reinforced concrete, and some other items was not completed.

[Question] Vladimir Ivanovich, the May plenum decisions set major tasks for the branches of industry forming part of the country's agroindustrial complex. Tell us please, about the results of their work during this period.

[Answer] The implementation of the Food Program has become one of the most important tasks in the work of many branches of our industry. The industries supplying equipment, mineral fertilizers, and a number of chemical and microbiological preparations for agriculture received accelerated development. Compared with the corresponding period of 1981, production af agricultural machinery and machines for animal husbandry and fodder production rose by 5 percent, and production of spare parts for them by 6 percent. New machines, with substantially higher productivity than the old ones, are appearing on the country's fields in ever greater numbers. These are above all high-performance tractors, highly productive harvesting machinery, large-capacity fertilizer spreaders, and many others. Production of mineral fertilizers rose by 3 percent in 9 months, which, however, is slightly lower than the set target.

[Question] How did production of consumer goods develop during that period?

[Answer] Implementation of the course mapped out by the party for speedy development of production of consumer good articles of group B of industry continues. Output of cultural, domestic and household goods, as well as sugar, vegetable oil, food and fish production rose. Less animal fats, canned goods, washing machines, and some other types of consumer goods were produced then the plan envisaged. Output of many goods in high demand, essential goods, and children's good rose. The production plan for fabrics, confectioneries, watches, porcelain and high-quality crockery, as well as furniture was overfulfilled. Workers in industry are directing their efforts at heightening production efficiency and giving the deserved greeting to the USSR's 60th birthday.

BRIEFS

REPAIRS ON AZERI RIG -- Final repairs are being made on (Sherkh 2), the rig for exploring oil and natural gas resources on open waters off Azerbaijan SSR. This rig can drill up to 6,000 meters in areas with a water depth of 200 meters. In a statement to a Baku Radio correspondent, the manager of the rig, (Asim Efendiev) has said the equipment of (Sherkh 2) has been manufactured by numerous establishments in Azerbaijan SSR. This rig will make it possible to facilitate exploration for oil and gas and shorten the time of exploiting new resources. [Text] [Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 24 Oct 82 GF]

GAS PIPELINES TO AZERBAIJAN -- The construction of a gas pipeline from Mazdokh, northern Caucasus, to the (Gazmemmed) region in Azerbaijan SSR has been completed. The length of the new gas pipeline is about 700 kms. Through this pipeline, valuable [word indistinct] will be pumped to the (Mavera-i Kafkas) gas network from Western Siberia. The industrial establishments, residential region and cities of Azerbaijan SSR, Armenian SSR and Georgian SSR will be supplied with natural gas. [Text] [Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 24 Oct 82 GF]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 22-24 OCT REPORTED

LD230058 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 22-25 Oct. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

22 October

In Kirghizia, 200,000 hectares have been sown with winter cereals, which is two-thirds of the planned area. (0100 GMT)

In the Kuban, 4 million tons of grain crops have been delivered to procurement points. (0304 GMT)

In Stavropol Kray, farmers have today fulfilled the annual plan for the sale to the state of sunflower. More than 216,000 tons of oil and seeds have been dispatched to the reception points. (1630 GMT)

In Uzbekistan, fodder preparers have produced for public cattle one and a half times the year's stocks of haylage, and much of other fodders. Laying in of silage is going well in the republic. To date stocks of fodder on kolkhozes and sovkhozes as a whole have reached 6.5 million tons. (2304 GMT)

23 October

The second harvest of grain crops has started in southern Uzbekistan. Corn was sown on many plots after the winter wheat harvest in the early summer, and threshing is now in progress. The total combined yield is over 150 quintals per hectare. Mass soybean harvesting is underway in southern Ukraine. Areas sown have risen considerably in recent years. Some farms obtain yields of 30 quintals per hectare, which is tantamount in terms of protein quantity to over 100 quintals per hectare of wheat. Harvesting of sunflower, sugar beet and other crops continue. (0900 GMT)

Lithuanian sovkhozes and kolkhozes have completed laying in their stores of seeds of spring crops. There are 3 million quintals of selected grain crops in silos. (0800 GMT)

In Buryat ASSR, reaping and threshing of grain has ended. Approximately 42,000 tons of grain crops have been delivered to the state granaries. Two rayons of Kokchetav Oblast are the first to complete the preparation of soil for next year's harvest. Autumn ploughing has been completed on 1.5 million hectares in the oblast, which is 80 percent of the planned area. (2105 GMT)

24 October

In the Ukraine, sugar beet harvesting is in process. On average, there are more than 230 quintals per hectare in the republic. Already more than 40 million tons have been lifted. (0500 GMT)

Farmers of Tuva ASSR have worked well and gathered twice as much grain crops as last year. Three times as much haylage and one and one half times as much hay as last year has been stocked. Ploughing is continuing and preparations are coming to an end for the wintering of cattle. Each year Altay Kray sells to the state 270-290,000 tons of meat, more than 1 million tons of milk, 12-13,000 tons of wool, and about 500 million eggs. Laying in of coarse and succulent fodder is continuing on many farms. More hay and haylage, silage and vitamin enriched meal and other fodder crops have been laid in than last year. The greater part of them have been delivered to places where cattle will winter. Belgorod Oblast farmers will harvest no less than 3.2 million tons of sugar beet. Ukrainian sugar beet workers are completing the harvest. This year it is noticeably better than last year. More than 230 quintals of beet per hectare are being gathered on average in the republic. (1600 GMT)

Over 5 million hectares of plowland have been prepared for the spring in Altay Kray. (1850 GMT)

Semipalatinsk Oblast farmers have completed their winter fallow pledges. Yield per hectare has been increased by 3-4 quintals on the grain crops fields. Ploughing is now being completed on 16 million hectares in Kazakhstan. (2004 GMT)

PRAVDA REPORTS SILAGE, ROOT FODDER PROCUREMENTS

PM221649 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 82 p 1

[TASS report: "Fodder in Store"]

[Excerpt] Laying in of silage is continuing. Countryside, 223.4 million tons have been obtained. Of this total more than 27 million tons have been laid in with urea or other synthetic nitrogenous additives.

Mass harvesting of root fodder crops is in progress, including sugar beets for feeding to livestock and fodder melon crops. More than 21 million tons of these have been stored. Production of vitamin grass meal, topping up [zasypka] of feed grain and [word illegible] of straw are continuing.

ASTRAKHAN WORKERS OVERFULFILL PLAN FOR VEGETABLES

LD230946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, agricultural workers of Astrakhan Oblast have overfulfilled the plan for sales to the state of vegetables and cucurbits. The plan has also been overfulfilled for deliveries to cities and industrial centers.

UKRAINE CP PLENUM CITES AGRICULTURE DATA

PM251145 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 October publishes on page 2 a 2,000-word report by PRAVDA correspondents A. Voytovich, O. Gusev and M. Odinets entitled "Before a New Height" on the proceedings at the 22 October Ukrainian CP Central Committee plenum which reportedly "discussed the question of additional measures to increase the production of grain, other agricultural products and fodder in the republic with a view to realizing the Food Program." The report incorporates the following passage relating to the report delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, and other speeches:

"Dwelling on work results in agriculture, the keynote speaker and other speakers said that approximately R10 billion of state and kolkhoz capital will have been channeled into developing this sector over 2 years. Although last year and this year, as well as the 2 previous years, proved very complex for agriculture, in the republic as a whole the average annual volumes of purchases of grain, sunflowers, grapes, eggs and certain other types of produce increased against the previous 5-year plan. A better harvest of grain crops has been grown this year than last. Almost 29 quintals of winter wheat per hectare have been gathered.

"Cherkassy Oblast grain growers have worked well and gathered an average of 31.6 quintals of cereal and pulse crops, including 38.4 quintals of wheat. The yields of corn grain are high on many farms, particularly in Transcarpathia -- 66 quintals per hectare. Crimean ricegrowers gladdened us with their harvest. Poltava and Kharkov Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes overfulfilled the plans for grain sales to the state. Dnepropetrovsk and Zaporozhye oblasts each delivered more than 1 million tons to the grain-reception centers. More sugar beets, potatoes and sunflowers will be procured than last year. Livestock raisers in Chernigov, Kiev and a number of other oblasts have considerable increased sales of meat and milk to the state over 1981. However, the shortage of fodder in the first half of the year had an adverse effect on livestock-raising productivity and the volumes of meat and milk procurements in many rayons."

KAZAKH CP PLENUM ADOPTS KUNAYEV REPORT

LD251150 Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1505 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] The seventh routine Central Committee plenum of the Kazakh CP was held on 14 October 1982. The plenum heard and discussed a report entitled "The Tasks of the Republican Party Organization in Further Raising Output of Grain, Fodder and Livestock Produce in the Light of the Requirements of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and Comrade Brezhnev's Instructions and Recommendations" by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh CP.

Comrades Demidenko, first secretary of Kustanay Obkom; Liventsov, first secretary of Aktyubinsk Obkom; Askarov, first secretary of Chimkent Obkom; Stepanov, first secretary of north Kazakhstan Obkom; Kuanyshev, first secretary of Kokchetav Obkom; Aukhadiyev, first secretary of Alma Ata Obkom; Auyelbekov, first secretary of Turgay Obkom; Kushekov, first secretary of Guryev Obkom; Tuakenov, first secretary at Atbasarskiy Raykom, Tselinograd Oblast; Mustapayeva, a rice-grower at Chirkeyliyskiy Sovkhoz in Terenozekskiy Rayon of Kzyl-Orda Oblast; Medeubekov, chairman of the Presidium of the Eastern Department of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Science; Golovatskiy, chairman of 40th October Anniversary Kolkhoz in Panfilovskiy Rayon of Taldy-Kurgan Oblast; Dzherembayev, Kazakh minister of fruit and vegetable economy; and Goncharov, head of the Main Directorate for the Construction of Rice-Growing Sovkhozes, spoke in the debate on the report.

The Central Committee plenum of the Kazakh CP adopted a decision on the subject under discussion. The Central Committee plenum of the Kazakh CP adopted the instructions and recommendations of Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on agriculture as guidance and for unswerving implementation. It expressed firm confidence that party, administrative and economic bodies, trade union and Komsomol organizations, Communists and all the working people of the republic will spare no effort or energy for the practical implementation of the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and of the country's Food Program, and mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with new successes in their work.

The Central Committee plenum of the Kazakh CP has completed its work.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL ON AGROINDUSTRIAL PLANNING

PM221343 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[L. Telen interview with P.A. Paskar, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan: "Our Union Has a Firm Foundation." -- date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] How is centralized planning combined with local and, in particular, republic-level initiative within the agroindustrial complex framework? Give us some specific examples, please.

[Answer] Centralized planning of the agroindustrial complex does not exclude but, on the contrary, presupposes local initiative. We examine such proposals at the USSR Gosplan when coordinating the draft plan for the coming year. There are many examples of this. Here are just a few.

Kirghizia proposed organizing the cultivation of alfalfa seed in the republic in amounts which would meet the demand for it in those union republics where seeds cannot be produced.

The solution of this question is of tremendous significance for strengthening the country's fodder base. Such a valuable initiative was unfailingly supported and reflected in the current 5-year plan.

On their own initiative the Ukraine and Moldavia took upon themselves the cultivation of hybrid sunflower seeds for the whole country. Georiga found extra capacities in the sugar refining industry and asked the USSR Gosplan to increase the republic's deliveries of raw sugar for refining.

Such initiatives help the all-union planning organ to take account of the republics' potential, to coordinate their actions, to channel them and ultimately to fulfill its main task of formulating state national economic plans so as to ensure the balanced development of the USSR national economy.

[Question] It is well known that agroindustrial associations, given "legal form" by the Food Program, have already been operating for some years in some parts of the Soviet Union. Could you describe to us in greater detail, Petr Andreyevich, how this local experience will be employed on a national scale?

[Answer] In fact, in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum's decisions, work is now underway in our country to set up rayon agroindustrial associations (Rapos).

The experience of such associations in Georgia's Abashskiy Rayon, Estonia's Vilyandinskiy Rayon, Latvia's Talsinskiy Rayon and certain others is probably known to many people now. Of course, the organization of the Rapos in each of those rayons has its own characteristics. And that is a good thing. The diversity of experience makes it possible to take fuller account of the specific features of particular rayons, their traditions and local problems. But in the main all the Rapos created are similar!

The idea here is simple, to combine by a single economic interest those who produce, those who process that produce and those who service agriculture. It may be said that under Rapo conditions broad potential opens up for introducing economic methods into management, for developing initiative and enterprise and for increasing the responsibility of specialists.

What have the Rapos given to those rayons where they have already passed the test of time? I should like to quote just two figures. In just 4 years agricultural production in Georgia's Abashskiy Rayon, for example, has increased by 59 percent and labor productivity in agriculture has increased by 42 percent.

Of course, it must not be supposed that all you have to do is set up a Rapo and everything will take care of itself. It must be remembered that this is just the beginning of a large and important matter.

[Question] And furthermore, the organizational changes affect not only the rayon level but also the oblast and republic levels....

[Answer] Yes. Agroindustrial commissions are now being set up in union republics, krays and oblasts. These commissions are being entrusted with the responsibility for improving people's supply of foodstuffs and with coordinating the work of all ministries and departments belonging to the agroindustrial complex. In this connection interrepublic ties are also becoming ever closer.

New demands are also being made on workers of the USSR Gosplan and republic planning organs. Our tasks were defined by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the USSR Food Program. After all, this program, as the plenum noted, is an essentially new step in the planning system and in the management of the socialist economy.

We must all remember that the implementation of the Food Program depends on the contribution of all the republics and all the collectives working in the agroindustrial complex and on every working person and citizen of the USSR.

GEN YEPISHEV ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

LD221512 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The conference of ideological workers of the Soviet Army and Navy ended in Moscow today. It discussed the progress of implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decision on reshaping ideological work and measures to further enhance its quality and effectiveness. Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, emphasized in his address that the reshaping of ideological work is not a short-lived campaign: In the circumstances of an exacerbation of the international situation, demands on the training of the Armed Forces have risen immeasurably. Additional action must be taken to more rapidly achieve a breakthrough in the solution of pressing tasks in ideological and organizational work.

In the conference reports and addresses, consideration was given to a broad range of matters relating to further enhancing the role and effectiveness of ideological and political education work in the Army and Navy, and specific measures for their further improvement were identified.

Conference Ends

LD222318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] A conference of ideological workers of the Soviet Army and Navy has ended in Moscow. Our correspondent has asked Col Valentin Pavlovich Khrobostov, deputy chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy and candidate of historical sciences, to sum up the results of the conference:

[Begin Khrobostov recording] There was a matter-of-fact frank discussion at the conference about the progress of reshaping ideological work and measures to further enhance its quality and effectiveness among troops and in the fleet. It was noted that in implementing the decisions of the 26th congress of our party and the resolution of the Central Committee on ideological questions, military councils, commanders, political bodies and party organizations have already achieved certain progress in perfecting propaganda and agitation and in the entire process of the education of personnel and the influence of educational work on the solution of combat and political training tasks and on the forces' combat readiness.

Attention was drawn at the conference to the need to study the decisions of the 26th congress of our party and the works of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to explain the acuteness and complexity of the military-political situation in the world and to instill high political vigilance and personal responsibility for maintaining constant combat readiness in our servicemen.

An important place was taken by questions of intensified ideological provisions for maintaining high combat readiness in field, air and sea personnel training and improving leadership of the ideological-educational process in okrugs, groups of troops and in the fleets.

The conference was addressed by Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. In his speech concrete tasks were set out for the preparations for the new academic year in political education of all categories of servicemen and in connection with the approaching 60th anniversary of the USSR and the 40th anniversaries of outstanding battles of Soviet troops in the years of the Great Patriotic War. [end recording]